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# Daily Report

# East Asia

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# Daily Report
## East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-92-176* *10 September 1992*

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## Officials Arrive in Bangkok for APEC Meeting

### Japan's Trade Minister Arrives

*OW0809075792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japanese Trade Minister Kozo Watanabe arrived Tuesday in Bangkok for an annual ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum opening Thursday.

The head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) arrived from Kuala Lumpur on the last leg of a three-nation Southeast Asian tour, which earlier took him to the Philippines.

Watanabe is scheduled to have bilateral talks with some of his colleagues from the three-year-old APEC's 15 members before leaving for Tokyo on Friday, his aides said.

The two-day APEC meeting will bring together foreign and economic ministers from the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plus nine non-ASEAN members—Japan, South Korea, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Some key officials will be absent from the meeting for various reasons, officials said. Among them are Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills.

High on the agenda of the fourth meeting will be location of APEC's proposed permanent secretariat, so far rotated among the members, and a funding structure for 10 cooperation projects, including a review of regional trade and investment data.

### ROK Foreign, Trade Ministers Arrive

*SK0909000492 Seoul YONHAP in English 2333 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su arrived here Tuesday to attend the fourth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting.

Han joined Yi winding up trips to Australia and New Zealand.

Han is expected to meet his Chinese counterpart Wednesday [9 September] for the first bilateral trade ministers' meeting since the two countries normalized relations Aug. 24.

The APEC ministerial meeting begins Friday.

## Japan Urged To Stress ASEAN Role in APEC

*BK1009035792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 92 p 18*

[By Ratchaphon Laowanit and Nusara Thanthawat]

[Excerpt] [Thai] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on yesterday sought reassurance from Japan that ASEAN will remain the centre of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group (APEC).

Concern is growing among the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that the increasing membership of non-ASEAN countries in APEC will see its centre eventually shift from Asia.

The "three Chinas" were admitted to APEC at its last ministerial meeting in Seoul last November, and several other countries, most probably Mexico, are seeking membership.

Mr Amaret raised the concern with Kozo Watanabe, Minister of Japan's International Trade and Industry (MITI), during nearly an hour of talks yesterday afternoon.

A senior official from MITI told the BANGKOK POST that Mr Amaret had asked Mr Watanabe for Japan's impression of APEC.

"The centre of APEC is ASEAN," the official quoted Mr Watanabe as saying.

Mr Watanabe said ASEAN is developing remarkably as the next century approaches and that US-Asia trade is greater than US-Europe trade.

He said Japan is in Asia and is also the only Asian country in the OECD and the G-7, and wants to reflect the "Asian voice" in international forums.

The minister also welcomed AFTA and asked to be briefed on its progress.

Mr Amaret said the Thai Government is explaining AFTA's basic framework to its industries.

He stressed the importance of consensus-building and preparations for APEC. It is very important to consolidate APEC, and this will be stressed during the fourth ministerial meeting.

On bilateral issues, Mr Watanabe told Mr Amaret of Japan's efforts to recover after the so-called "bubble burst". He said 10.8 trillion yen will be contributed to expand trade and investment with neighbouring countries.

This amount is expected to benefit Thailand, especially in the area of supporting industries which the Thai Government is promoting.

Mr Watanabe expressed concern over the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and urged an "early review" by the GATT secretariat as to whether NAFTA is consistent with GATT.

The Japanese minister said he will raise this issue during the ministerial meeting.

On other issues, Mr Amaret sought Japan's cooperation in the reconstruction and development of the economies of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Mr Amaret said Vietnam thinks "a little dubiously" of Thailand for historical reasons but Thailand sees Vietnam's development as an important issue for Thailand's security as well as its economy.

The ministers discussed the Uruguay Round of trade talks and stressed the importance that the talks be "pushed forward" to avoid regionalism and protectionism which would hinder the global economy. [passage omitted]

## Indonesia Ready To Quit APEC Secretariat Race

*BK0809110992 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0854 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 8 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia is ready to abandon its plan to host the secretariat of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum as long as either Singapore or Thailand can host it, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Tuesday.

"We will reconsider our plan to become the host of the APEC secretariat and it is fine with us if ASEAN can put forward one name or two for the host candidature," he said after accompanying President Suharto in a meeting with President [title as received] of Zaire Adeito Bagbeni and PM of Somalia Omar Arteah Ghalib.

Alatas will attend the APEC meeting in Bangkok, Thailand from September 10 to 12.

Together with Singapore, Thailand, and South Korea, Indonesia have applied for an opportunity to host the APEC secretariat.

Alatas said he is ready to abandon the plan because he values ASEAN unity and solidarity more.

He further said that if the association is divided over the issue, it is feared that the APEC secratariat will be located in a country outside the ASEAN region (Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand).

"It seems that all APEC members share the opinion that the secretariat of the forum is located in one of the ASEAN countries as from the very beginning ASEAN has always been the main supporter of APEC," Alatas said.

Non-ASEAN member countries of APEC are the U.S., New Zealand, Australia, South Korea, Japan, China, and Hong kong.

He did not rule out the possibility that voting will be carried out if no consensus is reached over the host country issue.

According to Alatas, with his two guests President Suharto discussed the just-concluded 10th summit of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM).

## Singapore Picked To Host APEC Secretariat

*OW1009082692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 10 KYODO—The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group agreed Thursday to base its headquarters in Singapore, Japanese Trade Minister Kozo Watanabe said.

Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin told APEC's annual meeting that senior APEC officials recommended Singapore as the site of the group's permanent secretariat, Watanabe told reporters. APEC foreign and economic ministers endorsed the proposal, he added.

The move will consolidate the three-year-old APEC as a new international organization aimed at promoting free trade and economic cooperation in a world of mounting regionalism.

Singapore beat Thailand, South Korea, and Indonesia in the heated race to host the secretariat, so far rotated among host countries of annual ministerial meetings.

Details of the secretariat have yet to be fixed, but officials have so far agreed to minimize its staff and budget to avoid creating another costly international bureaucracy.

The secretariat is expected to start later this year with a staff of less than 10 and a maximum 2 million dollar budget for the initial year, beginning in 1993.

The first secretary general will be temporarily assigned by the United States, host to the next APEC meeting, and its deputy by Indonesia, which will host a 1994 meeting.

The staffing formula and other details are to be reviewed three years later.

## First-Day Session of APEC Forum Opens 10 Sep

### ROK Minister Warns Against Blocs

*SK1009044592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok warned against any moves to form trade blocs in Europe and North America Thursday, the first day of the fourth ministerial conference of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) here.

In his keynote speech, Yi expressed his concern that regionalism is strengthening in many parts of the world with the forthcoming formation of a single European market being one of the most prominent examples, although there has still been no satisfactory outcome of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Referring the recent successful negotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), he expressed his hope "to see it develop in the direction of promoting global free trade consistent with GATT [General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs] principles."

"Should NAFTA move instead towards protectionism, the economic order of the Asia-Pacific region would be placed under serious strain, provoking undesirable reactions in East Asia," he said.

He urged the APEC countries to strengthen regional cooperation to cope with emerging challenges of the post-cold war ear, developing both a long-term vision and an action plan to effectively deal with the tasks of the form to "secure substantive and tangible benefits" for member nations.

Meanwhile, the South Korean foreign minister also called for North Korea to soon follow suit the waves of openness and cooperation becoming stronger everyday.

The fourth ministerial conference of APEC opened Thursday for a two-day meeting at the Shangri-la Hotel here. Over 20 foreign and trade ministers of the 15 member nations participated the conference.

During the meeting, the ministers will adopt four plans of action for achieving trade liberalization in the region. They concern the harmonization of tariff data and customs procedures, administrative aspects of market access and publication on investment regulations of member countries.

These tasks, contained in a report drafted by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), which Watanabe heads, are expected to be used as guiding principles in spelling out APEC's future course of action.

He expressed hope that "an even stronger mutual trust based on respect of each member's position and a deeper interdependence would spread across the Pacific from this meeting in Thailand to the next in the United States."

Watanabe also said that in addition to the tasks, "the coexistence of economic growth and environmental protection is vital" and stressed the importance of the role of technology related to the environment and energy.

"In my mind, the environment, energy, and economic growth form a trinity," he said. "This trinity is important to the promotion of appropriate policy."

Watanabe urged APEC's 15 members to cooperate in promoting the development of "revolutionary" technology for environmentally friendly energy such as "recyclable energy."

He called the agreement to establish a permanent secretariat for APEC "an epoch-making event" in the three-year-old group's history.

It "will help to maintain the continued development of the APEC economy and provide the world with a model for open regional cooperation," he said.

## Japan Calls For Enhanced Open Trade

*OW1009042392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japanese Trade Minister Kozo Watanabe called Thursday for an enhanced open free trade system as one of nine tasks vital to retain the momentum of growth in the Asia-Pacific part of a world faced with expanding economic regionalism.

"As the world moves toward the year 2000, this region has become a model growth center for the world through its open multilateral free trade system," Watanabe told an annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

"It is undeniable that this region will serve to encourage other regions throughout the world," he said.

The eight other tasks included expansion of regional trade through improved market access, a freer flow of capital and managerial resources such as know-how and technology, and the harmonization of systems to encourage more active exchanges of people, goods, and capital.

## Asian States To Form Regional Chamber of Commerce

*SK1009051692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—A group of Asia-Pacific nations have agreed to establish a regional chamber of commerce and industry to promote active intra-regional trade through the exchange of information, Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) officials said Wednesday.

The agreement came at a semi-official conference on regional trade promotion in Bangkok Aug. 31-Sept. 5 sponsored by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), according to the officials.

Nine countries—South Korea, China, India, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Bangladesh—attended the conference.

Unlike European and North American countries, which systematically share trade information among themselves, Asia- Pacific nations lack a mechanism for exchange despite their geographical proximity.

The conference participants agreed that they should establish a chamber of commerce and industry for this kind of information exchange. The delegates will notify their governments of the agreement and of a recommendation adopted at the conference requesting government support.

Meanwhile, ESCAP headquarters has decided to ask China to join the five-party Bangkok agreement to spur regional trade.

Signed in June 1976, the Bangkok agreement has five members—South Korea, India, Sri Lanka, Laos and Bangladesh. It aims at lowering import tariffs among the signatory countries.

The agreement is not bearing fruit because of the relatively narrow tariff reduction margin of 5 percent among the participating nations and because it covers a limited number of items, Kotra officials said.

ESCAP hopes to bring in China, which may encourage other countries to join as well, they said.

## Japan

### Reaction to Yeltsin Trip Postponement Reported

#### Postponement Said Indefinite

*OW1009020092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The postponement of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's Japan visit, which had been slated for Sunday through Wednesday, will be indefinite, Japanese Government sources said Thursday.

The comment appears to rule out any possibility of a Yeltsin visit to Tokyo later this year.

Yeltsin telephoned Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Wednesday night to inform him of his decision to put off his planned trip due to domestic considerations.

#### Watanabe Interviewed on Postponement

*OW1009141992 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe by NHK anchorman Tadashi Sonoda via satellite hookup; Sonoda is in an NHK studio, Watanabe's location is not given; from "News 21" program—recorded 10 September]

[Text] [Sonoda] Mr. Foreign Minister, President Yeltsin has suddenly canceled his trip to Japan. What do you believe is the main reason for this?

[Watanabe] It must be the domestic situation. The president said so last night. He said he had no claims against or complaints about the Japanese public or its administration.

[Sonoda] The Russian side said that the postponement of the trip was because of difficulties at home, but it is believed that one of the biggest reasons is Japan's rigid stance on the northern territories issue, which calls for an immediate settlement of the issue.

[Watanabe] No, no, not at all. There has been speculation that Japan applied great pressure on the Russian side. Of course, the [Japanese] cabinet would not support negotiations with the president if they were carried out in such a manner as to suggest that we do not care about the northern territories at all, and that we would like to extend economic aid and shelve the territorial issue. Nevertheless, we well understand the current Russian situation, and we do not intend to urge an immediate settlement.

However, we expected the Russian side to reconfirm the Japan-Soviet joint declaration of 1956 because it was approved by the parliaments of both nations and has the full force and effect of an international treaty. I think that it is quite natural that, as a minimum request, we ask for reconfirmation. In addition to looking back a mere 36 years, we also expected some kind of positive direction for the future prospects of Kunashiri and Etorofu. We conveyed to the Russian side in advance our feeling that, even if nothing can be settled this time, a clear confirmation of future talks would be enough to start our full-scale support.

[Sonoda] Mr. Yeltsin's latest decision, on the eve of his departure for Japan, indicated that perhaps he does not hold supreme authority in his country. Did any government official comment on that?

[Watanabe] Everybody has his opinion. But I, as foreign minister representing this nation, do not intend to comment on every opinion among them.

#### Kato Gives News Conference

*OW0909165792 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1510 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[News conference by Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato with unidentified reporters in Tokyo—live]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] You said that the Russian president has decided to postpone his visit to Japan due to Russia's domestic situation. Would you specify the reasons for the postponement of his visit to Japan?

[Kato] It is true that Russia is now facing economic difficulties and ethnic conflicts. I think the president has decided to postpone his visit to Japan out of consideration for his long absence from Russia. During the telephone conversion, President Yeltsin told Prime Minister Miyazawa that he decided to postpone his visit to Japan due to the Russian domestic situation.

[Unidentified reporter] For how long will his planned visit to Japan be postponed?

[Kato] The president did not mention it specifically.

[Unidentified reporter] Has his visit to Japan been suspended?

[Kato] I do not think that his visit to Japan has been suspended. The president just told the prime minister that he has to postpone his visit to Japan because of difficult domestic problems.

[Unidentified reporter] According to reports from Moscow, the Russian side cited the lack of security in Japan for the president as a reason for the postponement of his visit to Japan. What do you think?

[Kato] The president did not refer to it at all [laughing].

[Unidentified reporter] Has the president's visit to Japan been postponed indefinitely?

[Kato] No, that is not true.

[Unidentified reporter] When will the president visit Japan—months later or within this year, for example?

[Kato] There is no specific schedule.

[Unidentified reporter] How did Prime Minister Miyazawa respond?

[Kato] As I explained just a while ago, Prime Minister Miyazawa told the president that if the president has to postpone his visit to Japan due to Russia's domestic situation, it is unavoidable and he expressed his hope that the domestic Russian situation will improve at the earliest date. This is what the prime minister told the president. In the telephone conversation with the prime minister, President Yeltsin frequently said that he has no discontent with Japan's domestic situation, adding that Japan is not responsible for the postponement of his visit. The president told the prime minister that he has to postpone his visit to Japan and sought the prime minister's understanding. The president did not mention the question of security in Japan at all.

[Unidentified reporter] When did the president call the prime minister?

[Kato] Yes, the president called the prime minister at around 1103 [1403 GMT], and their telephone conversation continued for about 35 minutes with an interpreter's aid. During the conversation, the president explained to the prime minister why he has to postpone his visit to Japan.

[Unidentified reporter] [question inaudible]

[Kato] With regard to talks on the northern territories issue, as I have explained, Japan and Russia need to hold talks for a long time. The Japanese Government intends to continue tenaciously to hold the talks in the future.

## No 'Pressure' for Early Visit

*OW1009031292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday [10 September] Japan will not pressure Russian President Boris Yeltsin to reschedule his postponed visit to an early date.

Russia "is faced with certain circumstances, so let's wait patiently. We won't make approaches," Miyazawa told reporters a day after Yeltsin abruptly put off the planned four-day visit.

The comment came as government sources said the trip, originally slated to start Sunday, had been postponed indefinitely.

But Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told reporters he does not believe the postponement of Yeltsin's trip would be indefinite.

Yeltsin told Miyazawa in a telephone call Wednesday night he was putting off the trip due to domestic issues.

Nationalists have pressured the Russian president not to make concessions to Japan on its claim to four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido. Soviet troops seized the islands at the end of World War II.

A weary Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe told reporters, "I'm tired," as he arrived at his office after only a few hours of sleep.

Russian Ambassador Lyudvig Chizhov came to the ministry and expressed regret over Yeltsin's abortive trip to Japan.

He expressed the hope that Russo-Japanese cooperation will not be affected by the episode.

Kato, Prime Minister Miyazawa's chief spokesman, said Japan will proceed with plans to host an international conference in Tokyo in October to discuss aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States.

## 'News Focus' on Reasons for Move

*OW0909163592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1624 GMT 9 Sep 92*

["News Focus" by Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin's last-minute postponement of his visit to Japan apperas to underscore the power of the conservative political forces in Russia that opposed his making any kind of territorial concession to Japan.

The postponement came after Yeltsin made it abundantly clear to Japan in recent weeks that no major breakthrough on the two countries' territorial dispute was in the offing, despite the lure of massive economic aid from Japan.

Japan similarly dug in, as government officials said Tokyo would refuse to pledge new aid for Russia's reforms unless Yeltsin recognized Japanese sovereignty over four islands seized by Soviet troops just after Japan's surrender in World War II.

Yeltsin has been wrestling with a host of problems inherited from Russia's Soviet past and has been under heavy pressure from conservatives and nationalists at home not to "sell off" Russian land for short-term economic gain.

Last Saturday, Yeltsin cautioned Japanese against expectations of an immediate territorial solution, saying, "this will not happen ...I must take into consideration the sentiments of the 150 million people in Russia."

Japanese Government officials, picking up on that cue, began an exercise in preliminary crisis management, letting some of the air out of inflated domestic expectations.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who had earlier this year said the time was ripe for a settlement of the bilateral territorial dispute, recently said there is limited room for optimism.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who previously warned Yeltsin not to come to Japan "empty-handed" as Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev did in April 1991, said at a cabinet meeting Tuesday that considering

Yeltsin's limited leverage on the territorial issue, Japan should remain "as cool-headed as possible."

Foreign ministry spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa acknowledged Tuesday that the domestic political situation in Russia presents a "serious obstacle" to achieving a breakthrough in the dispute.

Koko Sato, head of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, earlier cautioned against "high expectations."

Beset by opposition to his visit, Yeltsin apparently recognized how closely his own political fate was tied to that of the four islands.

On Tuesday, Yuriy Stolyarov, a Russian scholar and member of a working group which helped prepare Yeltsin's visit, reportedly said he felt it best that the president put off the visit because "the conditions are not right to solve this question."

The same day, a group of 19 conservative academics cautioned Yeltsin against making any territorial concessions to Japan.

The conservative-dominated Russian Parliament reportedly declared in a statement Sunday that to transfer the islands to Japan "would signify Russia's territorial dismemberment and undermine the Russian people's patience."

The statement said that "to resolve the issue of this country's territorial integrity is a prerogative of the people, not that of the government or president."

Last week, Boris Ratnikov, an official in charge of presidential security, suggested Yeltsin's visit should be postponed because of insufficient security preparations in Japan, spurring speculation in Tokyo that the issue of security was being used as an excuse to scuttle the controversial visit.

Russian military officials went on record in August as saying that returning the islands to Japan would be detrimental to Russia's security.

In July, Valentin Fyodorov, the governor of the Russian Far East region which administers the four islands, called for postponing the visit because "the present economic situation in the country will make Russia occupy weak positions at talks with Japan.

Moscow considers the islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai islets—as a just reward for its having joined the Allies in the Pacific phase of World War II. Japan, for its part, insists there is no justification under international law for Russia to occupy them.

Yeltsin recently said he was juggling with 14 different variants for a territorial settlement.

Many Japanese political analysts, however, expected him to go only as far as acknowledging Russia's obligation to fulfill a 1956 pledge by the former Soviet Union to return to Japan two of the four islands—the Habomai islets and Shikotan—after a bilateral peace treaty is signed, and possibly to propose continued bilateral negotiations on the two others.

## Ties To Remain 'Almost Unchanged'

*OW0909172892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1712 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin in a surprise move Wednesday night postponed his four-day visit to Japan slated to start on Sunday.

Yeltsin also suspended a visit to South Korea slated to follow his September 13-16 visit to Japan, rescheduling it for December when he is set to visit China, ITAR-TASS news agency reported quoting the Russian presidential press service.

A senior government source said he expected Yeltsin to reschedule the visit to Japan for around the same time.

In a telephone call to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Yeltsin said he was postponing his visit because of domestic issues, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

"This postponement right before the visit is regrettable," Kato said, particularly as it was to have been the first such visit to Japan by a Russian leader since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Yeltsin repeatedly said in the 35-minute conversation he was not dissatisfied with Japan, Kato told a news conference.

The postponement came as Russia and Japan remained deadlocked over a thorny territorial dispute dating back to World War II.

"Russia is democratizing, and faces various economic difficulties and ethnic issues," Kato said when asked whether he attributed the postponement in part to Russian nationalists opposed to making concessions on the territorial issue.

Kato declined to confirm or deny whether the two leaders had discussed the dispute, which was to be the focus of Yeltsin's visit.

Yeltsin spoke with Miyazawa shortly after meeting with the Security Council, Russia's highest decision-making body.

Kato said the visit had not been canceled, and Japan will wait for Russia to take the initiative in finding a new date.

The postponement will not affect plans by Japan and other industrialized countries to jointly offer an economic aid package, and Japan will continue negotiating for the return of the four disputed islands off Hokkaido, Kato said.

An aide to Miyazawa said last week Japan could not expect progress on the dispute over the four islands

because Yeltsin appears to have a shaky power base and the bureaucracy is in disarray.

If Yeltsin abandoned the trip, it would be because of this weakness, the aide said.

Last Thursday Russia signaled that all was not well with the visit when security guards publicly advocated its postponement due to inadequate security precautions.

Japanese Government officials, however, brushed off the possibility, citing Yeltsin's pledge the previous day to propose possible solutions to the territorial dispute when he meets Miyazawa in Tokyo.

Yeltsin made the remark when Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe called on him in Moscow to make final preparations for the visit.

In the talks, Yeltsin criticized Japan for pressuring him on the islands, and demanded that economic cooperation be the top priority of his Tokyo trip.

Japan has said Moscow must recognize its sovereignty over the four islands if it wishes to receive full-scale economic assistance.

It is willing, however, to provide assistance as part of a package provided by the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations.

The islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai islet group were seized by the Soviet Red Army at the end of World War II.

Miyazawa has met with Yeltsin twice since becoming prime minister last November.

In January, they agreed to Yeltsin's September visit in talks held during a U.N. Security Council summit meeting in New York.

They met briefly a second time at the July summit of G-7 leaders in Munich.

Miyazawa told reporters that bilateral relations with Russia would stay almost unchanged despite Yeltsin's postponement of his trip to Japan.

Miyazawa said in front of his residence that the relations "will not be changed in particular."

"Due to a series of circumstances and exchange of opinions with the government, Supreme Council and Security Council," Yeltsin has decided to put off his official visits to the two countries, the Russian INTERFAX News Agency quoted a statement issued by the press service as reading.

The statement also says the Russian president's decision does not affect relations as good neighbors with Japan and South Korea, INTERFAX said.

The dates of his visits will be coordinated through diplomatic channels, the ITAR-TASS News Agency said.

The Russian Foreign Ministry has been instructed to continue preparations for the president's visits and talks on matters of interest to the parties with a view to preserving the dynamics of the Russo-Japanese and Russo-Korean relations, it said.

INTERFAX reported, quoting reliable sources, that Yeltsin's official visit to South Korea has been rescheduled for December within the framework of his trip abroad at that time, which includes a visit to China.

A new date for Yeltsin's visit to Japan is still undetermined, INTERFAX said.

## Envoy Urges Help for Yeltsin Government

*OW0909092392 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] Japanese Ambassador to Russia Edamura has returned to Japan. The ambassador met today with Prime Minister Miyazawa to brief the latter on Russia's current domestic situation on the eve of the Russo-Japanese summit talks. During the briefing, Ambassador Edamura said: Moves are emerging in Russia to improve Russo-Japanese relations to promote economic reform and democratization, but there are also conservative forces vehemently opposed to the return of the northern territories to Japan. During the session, the ambassador also said that Japan should hold talks with Russia in a constructive and positive manner. In this way, the ambassador expressed his view that Japan should tenaciously continue to hold talks with Russia on the territorial issue, while assisting the Yeltsin government which is now facing many difficulties in promoting domestic reform programs. Prime Minister Miyazawa reportedly gave no special instructions to the ambassador.

## Business Says Move 'Predictabie'

*OW0909171692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1615 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, sept. 10 KYODO—Japanese business leaders said Wednesday night the postponement of a visit to Japan by Russian President Boris Yeltsin was in retrospect predictable, considering Russia's domestic problems.

Isamu Yamashita, chairman of the Russo-Japanese Economic Committee, said he had been somewhat doubtful as to whether Yeltsin could really make it to Japan, after meeting officials visiting Tokyo to prepare for Yeltsin's visit, which was scheduled for Sunday.

"It's difficult to predict how things will develop," he added.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, pointed to the difficulties of Yeltsin's political environment where conservative forces have been gaining strength.

"In any case the postponement is regrettable," said Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations, but added he hoped Russia will make a "constructive effort" to continue improving bilateral relations.

Hiraiwa also speculated that the postponement was due to the Russian domestic situation.

Susumu Yoshida, managing director of Nissho Corp., a major Japanese trading house, said the postponement could be seen as a result of the failure in Moscow to reach a consensus on the territorial dispute.

Yoshida predicted, however, that a natural gas development project in Sakhalin involving a Japanese firm and two U.S. companies might be delayed, but that the enterprise itself should proceed regardless of the territorial issue.

### 'Unlikely' To Affect IMF Policy

*OW0909161892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1559 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Washington, Sept. 9 KYODO—The postponement of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan is unlikely to affect the extension of loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to Russia, an IMF source said Wednesday.

The source said Yeltsin's decision to call off his trip, scheduled for next week, is a bilateral matter between Japan and Russia.

Such bilateral matters generally have no effect on the basic loan policy at IMF, the source said.

Aid to Russia and other former Soviet republics is expected to feature at the fall meeting of the IMF and the World Bank scheduled to be held in Washington later this month.

### Russia 'Sought' $50 Billion in Aid

*OW1009042992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Russia sought 50 billion dollar worth of long-term aid from Japan in connection with President Boris Yeltsin's planned visit here, a senior government source said Thursday [10 September].

The source said that Russia had made an informal request for the sum, but Japan turned it down.

Without negotiations on the four Russian-held disputed islands off of Hokkaido, "there is no way we could respond to Russia's wish for 50 billion dollars," said the source, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The Export-Import Bank of Japan was preparing to extend 100 million dollars worth of loans on the eve of Yeltsin's visit, which the Russian president called off Wednesday citing domestic concerns.

The visit was to include discussions on Japan's demand for the return of four islands located off Hokkaido. The islands were seized by the Soviet Red Army at the close of World War II.

### Official Confirms No Change in Aid

*OW1009092492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The vice trade minister confirmed Thursday that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's postponing of his visit to Japan will not affect Japanese aid to Russia.

Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Yuji Tanahashi said at a press conference, "(the sudden postponement) is regrettable. But we will proceed with ongoing projects in an orderly manner."

Tanahashi suggested the two nations may soon agree on a 700 million dollar natural gas pipeline project, saying, "there is a possibility of an agreement being initialed by ambassadors of both sides.

Preparations had been made so as to conclude an official agreement to accept the trade insurance covering deals for the project during Yeltsin's called-off September 13-16 visit, he said.

While denying any new specific project to expand bilateral cooperation, Tanahashi said, "we hope to smoothly finalize pending issues."

### Assistance Delay Said Inevitable

*OW1009042092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan will go ahead with its humanitarian and other assistance to Russia in spite of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's last-ditch postponement of his trip to Japan, a government source said Thursday.

The source said the government will carry out what it has already pledged to the international community, including a 100 million dollar humanitarian aid package and cooperation for safety of nuclear plants in Russia.

He echoed remarks made earlier in the day by Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe that the abrupt cancellation of Yeltsin's four-day trip to Japan starting Sunday will "change little Japan's pledged aid to Russia."

The Japanese assistance is part of a 24 billion dollar package pledged by the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations earlier this year to help the former Soviet Union pull out of its financial crisis.

In addition to honoring its international pledge, the well-publicized decision not to suspend its aid to Moscow is widely believed to avoid anti-Japanese sentiment in Russia.

The government source said, however, that despite the well-intentioned move of Tokyo, it is inevitable that implementation of the 100 million dollar humanitarian aid, the signing of which was to occur during Yeltsin's visit, and an additional 700 million dollars in trade insurance coverage pledged for Russo-Japan deals, will be delayed.

Meanwhile, Koichiro Ejiri, chairman of Japan Foreign Trade Inc., an organization representing major trading companies, said the Russian move will not affect Japanese trading houses' negotiations over arrears in trade payments by republics of the former Soviet Union.

"We can continue our dialogue over the issue even if the president does not come," he said.

Ejiri, also chairman of Mitsui and Co., also played down the sudden postponement, saying, "we should be broad-minded on the matter, imagining how difficult the political and economic situations in Russia are."

The former Soviet states, plagued by a chronic shortage of foreign currency, are estimated to owe Japanese trading companies between 1 billion dollars and 1.5 billion dollars.

To break the impasse over the debt issue, Japanese traders have recently hammered out a scheme which calls for securitizing part of the debts.

### 'Problem' for Economic Projects

*OW1009130592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin's cancellation of a planned trip to Tokyo will delay possible big Russo-Japanese economic projects by putting a lid on Japanese governing [word as received] financing, a Japanese banker said Thursday.

"With the visit called off, no more (Japanese) public support is expected now," said Azusa Oshima, manager for Russia and Eastern Europe at the Bank of Tokyo.

"So it appears that the possibility of additional big projects involving private participants, such as an oil development off Sakhalin Island is getting slimmer," Oshima told KYODO News Service in an interview.

Yeltsin's abrupt decision Wednesday to cancel the four-day trip slated to start Sunday will have little impact on private financing to Russia, Oshima predicted, referring to cautious attitudes among Japanese banks toward extending loans to Russia.

Oshima said the caution would not have lifted drastically even if the visit had ended with an agreement on a bilateral dispute, in which Japan demands the return of four Russian-held islands seized at the end of World War II.

The territorial dispute has kept Japan and Russia from signing a peace treaty, and Tokyo has refused to provide large-scale economic aid to Moscow unless it is resolved.

Asked how Yeltsin's cancellation will affect Japan's position within the Group of Seven industrial nations, Oshima said the Japanese Government might come under pressure to suspend its policy of linking the territorial dispute with aid to Russia.

"If that is the case, the issue of how the government should act will be a serious problem," Oshima said.

### Report Urges Russia To Adopt Investment Program

*OW1009124892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Russia could follow Japan's postwar experience to rebuild its economy by setting up a system equivalent to Japan's fiscal investment and loan program, a government-commissioned report released Thursday said.

The report released by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Russia could use savings deposited at local banks to finance economic projects under a governmental program similar to Japan's.

In the case of Japan, postal savings are used as the source of funds under the fiscal investment and loan program, known as "Zaito," which allocates the money for public works projects.

The report, prepared by the independent Japan Research Institute on behalf of the EPA, will be sent to the Russian Economic Ministry.

Analyzing the Russian economy, the report said the unbalanced introduction of a market economy is to blame for the current Russian economic hardship accompanied by decreased production and trade as well as hyperinflation.

In dealing with these problems, Russia should split up state-run companies when it privatizes them so as to ensure fair competition, the report said.

It also proposed liberalizing energy prices gradually, forming a government financial institution to provide funds for targeted projects, and splitting up collective farms and establishing agricultural cooperatives instead.

### Attitudes Toward Russia, PRC, Cambodia Surveyed

*OW1009113392 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] In a recent NHK survey, 62 percent of those questioned thought that the visit to Japan next week by Russian President Boris Yeltsin will not result in progress on the territorial dispute between Japan and Russia. NHK surveyed 1,800 adults nationwide on 5 and 6 September, and obtained responses from 1,260 pollees.

When they were asked how much President Yeltsin's visit will contribute to a resolution of the territorial

dispute, 32 percent said that the visit will contribute to a resolution of the issue. On the other hand, 62 percent said that the visit will not contribute to its resolution, or to any progress on the issue. Similar questions were asked in an NHK survey conducted before the visit of former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in April last year, but the proportion giving negative answers this time was 15 percentage points higher, whereas the proportion answering positively decreased by 12 points.

On the question of economic assistance to the former Soviet republics, 33 percent of respondents said that Japan should wait until they get ready to receive the assistance, and 31 percent said that the government should wait until the territorial dispute is resolved. Seventy percent showed prudent attitudes toward the issue.

When asked if they support Japanese participation in UN peacekeeping operations by means of dispatching Self-Defense Force [SDF] personnel to Cambodia, 43 percent of respondents said they do, and 31 percent said they do not. Asked how much cooperation SDF personnel should provide in Cambodia, 14 percent said that the Japanese participants should take part in peacekeeping activities which do not require carrying firearms, and 55 percent said that activities of SDF personnel should be limited to non-military roles, such as construction work and medical service.

Another question was asked about the emperor's visit to China next month. Sixty-six percent said they support the visit, while 10 percent said they are against it. Asked if the emperor should express his regret to the Chinese people about what Japan did in China before and during World War II, 41 percent said he should express regret, and 39 percent said that the matter is already settled.

### Grave Visitors Leave for Russian-Held Island

*OW0909043192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Kushiro, Sept. 9 KYODO—A group of 58 people left Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido on Wednesday to visit ancestral burial sites on Kunashiri, one of four islands held by Russia.

The group is the third of its kind to visit Japanese graves on the disputed islands, which also include Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai group of islets.

The former Soviet Union occupied the islands at the end of World War II, but Japan claims them as its inherent territory.

The group departed from Hanasaki port in the city of Nemuro on board the 1,990-ton training ship Koyo Maru. They will hold a memorial service on Kunashiri island on Thursday before returning home Friday.

This is the first group to visit graves on Kunashiri since the islands were taken over by the Soviets. In 1990, bad weather prevented a similar group from landing on Kunashiri island.

The Kunashiri trip is the third of four northern island visits organized this year by Japan involving a total of 161 people.

The first and the second groups traveled to Torofu from August 22 to 26, and the fourth group of 61 will visit Kunashiri island from September 12 to 14.

### 'Goodwill' Flight Leaves for Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk

*OW1009044292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Sept. 10 KYODO—A 20-member goodwill mission left Asahikawa airport on Thursday for Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Sakhalin, aboard a chartered Japan Air System jetliner, the first commercial plane flying directly between the two cities.

The mission, headed by Asahikawa Mayor Toru Bando, was organized by the municipal government to commemorate the 20th anniversary of establishment of friendly ties between the two cities, officials said.

The local government hopes the mission's visit will promote the inauguration of regular flights between the two cities.

The group is scheduled to return home Monday after paying a courtesy visit to the mayor of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and touring the city.

A total of 82 tourists are also on board the plane.

### Authorities Combat Smuggling by Russian Sailors

*OW0909095892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Aomori, Sept. 9 KYODO—Japanese police and customs have tightened security at ports nationwide to combat a rise in smuggled goods arriving in the country aboard Russian ships, informed sources said Wednesday.

Given the expansion of trade with Japan, many more Russian ships are now calling at Japanese ports, resulting in an increase in the smuggling of marine and other products, the sources said.

Police and customs also expect the increased security to help curb a rise in the smuggling of pistols and other weapons onboard Russian ships, they said.

Police said a Russian sailor was arrested in June for possession of marijuana in Nagoya, central Japan, while at Otaru in Hokkaido police apprehended a local car dealer on suspicion of receiving former Soviet Army pistols from Russian sailors in exchnge for used cars.

"Russia may become one of the main routes, like Southeast Asia, for the smuggling of pistols and drugs," police said.

Police and customs officials have accordingly agreed with the Maritime Safety Agency to increase security in September and October to combat the smuggling of weapons, the sources said.

Russia has recently been active in exporting marine products and timber to Japan from the Russian Far East. In 1991, about 5,000 Russian freighters and other ships called at Japanese ports.

The number of Russian ships calling at four northern prefectures more than doubled in the first six months this year from 1989 to 1,893, according to custom officers at Hakodate, in southern Hokkaido.

They said that Russian sailors have increasingly violated customs laws by smuggling such goods as furs, crabs and liquor.

In Aomori, the northernmost city of Japan's main island of Honshu, where no smuggling was reported for the last five years, police have exposed four cases of smuggling by Russian sailors so far this year.

The Finance Ministry's Customs and Tariff Bureau said the increase in smuggling by Russian sailors is occurring nationwide.

A customs officer at Hakodate said such smuggling is rising "due to economic deterioration and disorder following the demise of the Soviet Union."

## Tokyo To Accept More Former East Bloc Scholars

*OW0909145292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1427 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO—Japan will increase the number of researchers it accepts from the former Soviet Union and East European nations next fiscal year, the Education Ministry said Wednesday.

The ministry has decided to increase the number of foreign academics allowed to study in Japan from 185 to 225 next fiscal year. Of the increase of 40 places, 30 will be allocated to researchers from the former Soviet Union and East European countries, ministry officials said.

Applicants must have doctorates and recommendations from academic institutions in their home countries.

The ministry said that scholars admitted to study in Japan will be paid 347,800 yen a month during a one-year stay and those who pass an examination will be granted up to 1.5 million yen.

The ministry launched a system to allow foreign scholars to study in Japan in 1988. Last year, 44 universities and other institutions accepted 196 scholars from 28 countries, including 38 from the former Soviet Union and East European nations.

## Minister Urges SRV To Stop Boat People Exodus

*OW1009124692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japanese Justice Minister Takashi Tawara on Thursday urged Vietnamese Justice Minister Nguyen Dinh Loc to do his utmost to prevent any further exodus of boat people from Vietnam, Japanese officials said.

The Vietnamese minister pointed the need to promote his country's economic development as part of its efforts to curb the outflow of boat people, the officials said.

He told Tawara that he believes those illegally leaving Vietnam did so for economic reasons and that the situation would change with progress in Vietnam's reform policy, known as Doi Moi.

"We are working for the development of our economy" to reduce the number of emigrees, he was quoted as saying.

Since 1975, 13,109 Vietnamese boat people have come to Japan, of whom 3,181 have been recognized as Indochinese refugees and granted residence in Japan. About 6,700 left Japan for third countries, while 3,000 or so others were sent back to Vietnam.

A further 326, whom Japanese authorities have designated as economic refugees, are awaiting deportation.

In his half-hour talk with Tawara, the Vietnamese minister explained the doi moi economic reform policy and expressed the hope of cooperating with Japan in legal matters.

The officials quoted the minister as saying that Vietnam needed to learn from other countries' experiences to speed up its tranformation into a market economy and a constitutional state that respects human rights.

Tawara told him that Japan is ready to develop judiciary cooperation with Vietnam.

## Kozo Watanabe Terms NAFTA 'Embarrassment'

*BK1009025192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Sep 92 p A4*

[Text] Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Kozo Watanabe yesterday expressed deep concern about the creation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (Nafta), indicating that the organization is moving toward trade protectionism.

Watanabe conveyed his concern to Deputy US Trade Representative Michael Moskow during bilateral talks on the eve of the fourth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok.

Japanese officials said Watanabe used the word "embarrassment" to describe Nafta, which he said is pushing the United States, Canada and Mexico into regionalism against the principles of free trade.

"This is bad for the world economy," a Japanese official quoted Watanabe as saying.

Watanabe urged the United States to ensure Nafta is consistent with the rules of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt). Japan was anxious because the details about the Nafta pact remained unclear and the final agreement could mean more trade barriers.

The United States, Canada and Mexico have signed an agreement to form a North American Free Trade market, creating a market of 360 million consumers and a US$6 billion trade bloc. Officials are working on a final draft of the agreement before sending it back to their respective countries for ratifications, probably in the middle of next year.

A proposal in Nafta that especially worries the Japanese is a measure to raise the local content of automobiles from 50 to 65 per cent, making it more expensive for the Japanese cars to sell in the North American market.

Watanabe also voiced concern over a number of "protectionist" bills pending in the US Congress, particularly a bill to raise the tariffs of multi-purpose vehicles or vans from 2.5 per cent to 25 per cent.

Nevertheless, he told Moskow that for the US to avoid trade protectionism and regionalism, it should move as quickly as possible to bring about a successful end to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under Gatt.

He suggested the 15-nation Apec grouping should issue a "strong statement" calling on all parties to contribute to the success of the Gatt negotiations, which have been stalled for more than five years.

But the US and Japan reportedly failed to narrow their differences on a draft statement on the Uruguay Round on Tuesday during a meeting of the senior Apec officials. The US proposed that the text of Gatt Secretary-General Arthur Dunkel be the "basis" for bringing the Uruguay Round to a successful close, while Japan insisted on backing the Dunkel Draft as a "vehicle" for successfully concluding the Gatt.

The differences illustrate how far the major economic powers still need to go before they can really conclude the round, aimed at liberalizing world trade. Watanabe reportedly also informed Moskow about the Japanese government's recent announcement of a US$85 billion package designed to stimulate the sluggish Japanese economy and stock market.

The US Deputy Trade Representative was reported to have told Watanabe the US appreciated the move to stimulate the Japanese economy, which has wider implications for the world economy. He gave an assurance the Bush administration is committed to free trade and will continue to oppose any protectionist legislation in Congress.

Moskow also argued Nafta was not move towards regionalism but was regional agreement to help the three North American countries adjust the economies and trade policies.

## Taiwan Urged To Stop Trade Discrimination

*OW0909060992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 9 KYODO—Japan urged Taiwan on Wednesday to scrap discriminatory trade practices before Taipei wins membership in the world trade watchdog GATT.

International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe made the request during a 50-minute meeting with Taiwanese Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew, a Japanese spokesman said.

The two were in Bangkok to attend a two-day annual ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum opening Thursday.

Siew called for Japanese support for Taiwan's bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), saying it is nearly three years since Taiwan applied for membership, the spokesman said.

Japanese trade officials said GATT may agree later this month to set up a working group on Taiwan's membership, as it has done for China.

Taiwan, which has no diplomatic ties with Tokyo, bans imports of Japanese-made cars and some agricultural products, but GATT rules require abolishing all such selective trade curbs.

Referring to the bilateral trade imbalance of nearly 10 billion dollars in Japan's favor, Watanabe said long-term efforts are needed to correct it, including introduction of advanced Japanese technology aimed at improving Taiwan's industrial structure, the spokesman said.

Siew reportedly agreed that structural problems in Taiwan's industry lie behind the imbalance and urged technology transfers through joint ventures to help solve such problems.

He expressed hope for closer bilateral business cooperation in third countries, particularly in China, the spokesman said.

Siew was quoted as telling Watanabe that Taiwan, which severed diplomatic relations with South Korea last month upon Seoul's establishment of ties with China, is angry at the move and has terminated trade benefits for South Korean companies, including preferential treatment in government procurement of goods and services.

## Watanabe Stresses Need for Aid to Africa

*OW0909100792 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] Japan will host an international conference on aid to African nations in Tokyo next fall. Today, Japanese ambassadors to African nations held a meeting at the Foreign Ministry to discuss the present situation of African nations. Attending the meeting were 16 Japanese ambassadors in charge of 46 African nations and Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Hadano. Speaking at the meeting, Foreign Minister Watanabe said: The end of the cold war has brought various changes to African nations. They are now promoting democratization and the transfer to a market economy, and the next few years will be a crucial time in determining whether they are successful or not. As Japan will host an international conference on aid to African nations in Tokyo next fall, I hope that this meeting will lay the groundwork for Japan's future contributions to African nations.

At the meeting, the Foreign Ministry briefed participants on Japan's economic assistance to African nations and participants explained the political situation of African nations including Angola where the civil war has just ended, and South Africa where the unstable political situation continues. The participants are now exchanging views on how Japan should provide economic assistance to African nations.

## Niigata Assembly Accepts Resignation of Governor

*OW0909043892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Excerpt] Niigata, Sept. 9 KYODO—Niigata Gov. Kiyoshi Kaneko formally resigned Wednesday following allegations that he was involved in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal.

The Niigata Prefectural Assembly held an extraordinary session to approve Kaneko's resignation as governor. [passage omitted]

## Party Incomes Reach Record 185.66 Billion Yen

*OW1009094692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japanese political organizations took in a record 185.66 billion yen last year and spent 182.9 billion yen, the second-highest amount ever, the government said Thursday.

The political funds rose 0.6 percent from 1990, but spending declined from the previous year's record 187.8 billion yen, the Home Affairs Ministry said in an annual report.

The report does not mention any donations by Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., an affiliate of a major trucking firm at the center of a huge loan scandal. The company is suspected of donating some 2 billion yen to 10 LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] politicians over several years.

Only 3 percent of the contributing companies revealed their names last year, down from 3.5 percent in 1990, the report said.

Reported donations from individuals and companies fell 12.3 percent to 49.4 billion yen, the report said. The number of companies reporting at least 2 million yen in donations declined to 140 from 158.

The six biggest political parties said their total political funds fell 3.24 billion yen in 1991 from the previous year to a total of 82.41 billion yen.

That was a 3.8 percent drop for the combined ledgers of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP).

Fund-raising parties brought in 4.1 billion yen for 139 political parties and groups for the year, an increase of 1.78 billion yen, the report said.

The JCP took in the most money in 1991 with 32.14 billion yen, up 0.3 percent from a year earlier, followed by the LDP with 29.38 billion yen (down 5.1 percent), Komeito 12.56 billion yen (down 6.8 percent), SDP 6.15 billion yen (down 9.4 percent), DSP 2.19 billion yen (down 9.1 percent), and the USDP 65 million yen (up 6.8 percent).

At the LDP, funds from party members surged 4.89 billion yen to a record 8.20 billion yen, and money from 640,000 associate members soared 8.9-fold to 6.45 billion yen, the report said. It said LDP membership rose 3.26 million to a record 5.46 million.

Within the ruling party, funds collected by five factions and a splinter group fell 20.4 percent to 6.04 billion yen, the report said.

The faction headed by Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe headed the LDP list with revenues of 1.70 billion yen, up 4.8 percent from 1990, followed by the faction of former policy affairs research council head Hiroshi Mitsuzuka with 1.31 billion yen (down 49.3 percent) and of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa with 1.14 billion yen (up 16.1 percent).

Funds received by the LDP's biggest faction, led by recently resigned party Vice President Shin Kanemaru, fell 9.3 percent last year to 810 million yen, while the smallest faction, headed by former Trade Minister Toshio Komoto, collected 784 million yen, down 47.8 percent.

A group led by former LDP Policy Affairs Council Committee head Mutsuki kato received 289 million yen in 1991. Kato split with the Mitsuka faction when

Mitsuka inherited it after the death of onetime LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe in June 1991.

Among LDP leaders, Kanemaru reported donating 100 million yen to his faction, about three times as much as the previous year.

Kanemaru resigned as party vice president August 27, admitting he had received 500 million yen from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of the now defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

### Report Says Business Lacks Environmental Concern

*OW1009091392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan continues to give business profits priority over environmental conservation, according to a new report on environmental policies in the Asia-Pacific region.

"Conservation at a national level is simply not considered of significant importance by Japanese officialdom to merit serious attention: economic policy remains firmly in the driving seat," it says.

The report, "Asia/Pacific and the Environment: Investing in the Future," details environmental policies and regulations and analyzes the impact of environmental issues on business in 13 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

While Japan has made significant progress in controlling industrial pollution, "obvious problems such as groundwater and soil pollution have been largely neglected," it says.

The conclusions are in contrast to international kudos Japan received from Maurice Strong, secretary general of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June, who dubbed Japan's environmental achievements its "second miracle" after its economic successes.

"Although there is a high level of concern about the effects of pollution on public health, little official protection is offered the natural environment," the report says.

The report, written by free-lance environmental journalist Jamie Allen, cites the government's promotion of resort development, which has been blamed for damaging nature parks, as an example of how Japan has failed to adopt an integrated national policy to resolve the conflict between conserving nature and development.

"Ministries responsible for (implementing conservation laws) are typically too weak to oppose their more power economic counterparts," the report says. These counterparts are in some cases charged with protecting the environment as well as protecting the industry that causes the damage, it says.

"Corporations are generally uninterested in environmental problems that lack a technical solution and from which they cannot make money, such as nature conservation," it says.

The report paints a dim picture for foreign businesses that wish to compete in the pollution control market.

Japan already owns most pollution control technology, and interlocking business relations often pose an obstacle for overseas companies seeking to gain market access, according to the report.

It cites advanced technology for waste recycling and environmental audits of industrial facilities before they are purchased as possible entry points for foreign companies.

The 400-page report, published by Business International, a subsidiary of the Economist group, was financed by Du Pont Asia- Pacific and the public relations company Burson-Marsteller.

### MOF Branch Heads Say Economy Continues To Limp

*OW1009045592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The nation's economy has yet to see the light at the end of the tunnel, with both consumer spending and corporate capital investment continuing to weaken, the branch heads of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) reported Thursday.

In a quarterly meeting of the heads of the MOF's local finance bureaus, their reports said the economy is still in an "adjustment process."

The reports said consumers are becoming less and less willing to open their wallets, while companies, manufacturers in particular, are trimming their investment in plants and facilities.

Production in the manufacturing sector keeps slumping as inventory adjustments continue and corporate profits are drooping, according to their reports.

The tight labor market is showing signs of easing in some sectors, they said.

The reports pointed to the housing sector and public works as the few bright spots in the economy.

The reports, which were presented at the Thursday meeting of the branch heads, Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and senior MOF officials, are based on hearings conducted by the local bureaus in August.

The reports say sales at large stores are softening, especially in large cities, a sign of slowing consumer spending.

While sales of food and drinks are strong, sales of upscale products are sluggish.

Clothing sales also are weak, mainly because of bad weather and more caution among consumers than in the days of the "bubble economy" in the 1980s.

Among durable goods, the sales of home electric appliances and cars are sagging, they said.

Most manufacturing companies plan to reduce capital spending in fiscal 1992 in the face of gloomy business performances.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, however, capital investment generally is projected to be firm this fiscal year except for some areas like the Kinki and Hokkaido.

The reports say the supply-demand balance in the labor market is easing in some sectors but small companies still suffer a labor shortage and the overall unemployment rates remain low.

Corporate profits are expected to decline in the first half of fiscal 1992, which began in April, but are projected to pick up in the second half, helped by lower interest rates and the prospective economic upturn, according to the reports.

### Group Asked To Report on Life-Style Superpower

*OW0909062692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa urged a government council Wednesday to reexamine the government's role and establish a new administrative system to make Japan a "lifestyle superpower."

Miyazawa made the request in a meeting with his advisory body, the ad hoc commission on administrative reform, headed by Eiji Suzuki, former president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations.

Miyazawa said the new administrative base is needed for the government to draft comprehensive plans to achieve a more affluent society with shorter working hours and reasonably priced housing for workers in Tokyo and other large cities.

The council is expected to submit to the prime minister a report on the subject by October of next year.

## North Korea

### Namibian President Receives 'Warm Welcome'

*SK1009105892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] September 10 (KCNA)—Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on September 10 for an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The streets of Pyongyang and the airport were garbed in festive attire to greet the goodwill mission of the Namibian people.

Portraits of President Kim Il-song and president Sam Nujoma were set up at the airport. Hung out there were slogan boards reading "warm welcome to comrade Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia!" And "long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Namibian peoples!

The president and his entourage were met at the airport by Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and foreign minister Kim Yong-nam and other officials concerned and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Korea to Namibia Kim Pyong-ki.

At the airport president Sam Nujoma responded to the cheers of thousands of Pyongyangites who were shouting "welcome Nujoma" and "friendship, solidarity," waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers, passing before them.

The guests were warmly welcomed by a hundred thousand of citizens along the long route from Nyonmottong, the entrance to the city, to Yonghung crossroads and Kumsong street.

### Received by Kim Il-song

*SK1009105992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)—Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia, today paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were Theo-ben Gurirab, foreign minister of the Republic of Namibia; Ben Amathila, minister of trade and industry; Nickey Iyambo, minister of health and social services; Pendukeny Ithana, minister of youth and sports; Festus Naholo, secretary for economy of the Central Committee of the South West Africa People's Organisation; Eddie Amkongo, permanent secretary of the state house, and others.

Also present were Yi Chong-ok, vice-president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kim Yu-son, chairman of the State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health, and Kim Pyong-ki, DPRK ambassador to Namibia.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with President Sam Nujoma.

## Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Kim Il-song

*SK1009051492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Sep 92*

[Text] On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the Republic's founding, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, received a congratulatory message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The congratulatory message reads:

Pyongyang.

To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president:

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the friendly DPRK's founding, it is a pleasure for me to extend my heartiest congratulations to you on behalf of myself and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I wish you long life, good health, and happiness. At the same time, I most heartily wish the friendly Korean people progress and prosperity.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
4 September 1992,
Tripoli

## Mozambican Party Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

*SK1009020892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party headed by Feliciano Salomao Gundana, secretary general of the Central Committee of the party, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

## Feted by Central Committee

*SK1009062092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] gave a reception for the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo Party) led by Feliciano Salomao Gundana, secretary general of the party Central Committee, on a visit to Korea at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Wednesday [9 September].

Speaking at the reception, Choe Tae-pok, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, expressed the belief that through current contacts and meetings the two sides would inform each other of and exchange the achievements and experience in the building of their parties and a new society and thereby contribute to promoting the just cause of the two parties and peoples of Korea and Mozambique.

Noting that the Frelimo Party is registering successes by strengthening itself in compliance with the requirements of the new situation and mobilizing the broad masses to carry out the decisions of the party congress, he expressed support and solidarity with it in the efforts to put an end to the internal disturbance and achieve stability of the country and national unity.

The WPK will make strenuous efforts to continuously expand and develop the excellent relations of friendship with the Frelimo Party in the future, too, he declared.

Secretary General Feliciano Salomao Gundana in his speech extended militant salute, in the name of Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Frelimo Party, and the entire party members, to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that the friendly relations between the two parties and two peoples are further consolidating and developing, he said such relations have a long tradition.

We have always paid attention to the efforts of the Workers' Party, government and people of Korea for international stability and peace, he said, adding:

We take this opportunity to express full support to the Korean people in their endeavours to turn the Korean peninsula into a denuclearized zone without nuclear weapons.

## Holds Talks With Workers Party

*SK1009080492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang, September (KCNA)— Talks between the delegations of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) and the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo Party) were held in Pyongyang on September 9.

Present on our side were Choe Tae-po, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Yan-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK and other officials concerned, and on the opposite side were members of the delegation of the Frelimo Party headed by Feliciano Saomao Gundana, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party.

At the talks, both sides informed each other of successes and experiences made in the party activities and exchanged views on the question of further strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and on a series of issues of common concern.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## DPRK Founding Marked at Embassy in Beijing

*SK1009021592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the DPRK's founding, Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, hosted a banquet at his embassy on 8 September. Hung with due respect on the front wall of the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of China [CPC] Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; [name indistinct], director of Office of Foreign Affairs of the State Council; Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Xu Dunxin, vice minister of foreign affairs of China; Zhu Shanqing, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; He Qizong, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; [name indistinct], vice minister of public security; Shi Xiyu, vice minister of railways; Wang Wendong, vice minister of foreign economic relations; and Gan Yetao, vice president of the Chinese-Korean Friendship Society; and others functionaries concerned.

Ambassador Chu Chang-chun and Vice Premier Wu Xueqian spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Vice Premier Wu Xueqian said that the founding of the DPRK was a brilliant fruition of the Korean people's hard-fought and protracted revolutionary struggle and a great political change in Korea's history. Stating that the two countries of China and Korea are neighbors with the relationship of [word indistinct] whose mountains and rivers are linked together and whose peoples have maintained the traditional relationship of [word indistinct], he stressed: The firm, unwavering policy of the Chinese party and Government is to constantly consolidate and develop the friendship between the two parties and two peoples.

President Kim Il-song's visit to China in October last year and President Yang Shangkun's visit to Korea last April accomplished a great many successes and have contributed to further cementing and developing Chinese-Korean friendship. We will, as in the past, support the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and their efforts to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of their country. We are firmly convinced that the great Chinese-Korean friendship that has overcome difficulties over a protracted period will keep being strengthened and will keep developing without fail.

Participants in the banquet drank to the friendship and unity between China and Korea, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of the respected Comrades Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## Yon Hyong-muk Speaks at Anniversary Meeting

*SK0909115192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0704 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Speech by Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, at the 8 February Hall of Culture—live]

[Text] Comrades:

Under the stirring circumstances in which all people across the country, full of firm confidence in the ever-victorious invincible socialist might and in the future of our country where the chuche idea has been embodied, are vigorously accelerating the great forward movement of the nineties, we are significantly marking the 44th anniversary of the founding of the glorious fatherland of the DPRK.

On the occasion of the felicitous national day and by the authority of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the Republic, I warmly congratulate all of the people, including workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, who have devoted themselves to founding, strengthening, and developing the Republic. [applause]

I extend compatriotic greetings to patriots and the people of all strata in South Korea, who have bravely fought against the United States and for independence, antifascist democracy, and reunification of the fatherland. They have regarded the Republic as the lighthouse of hope. [applause]

I also extend warm greetings to all overseas compatriots, including the Korean compatriots in Japan, who have made ardent efforts for the prosperity of socialist fatherland as well as for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause] In addition, in the name of the WPK, the government of the Republic, and our people, I warmly welcome foreign comrades and friends who are here to celebrate our national day. [applause]

Comrades:

The state regime of the working class is not only the representative of the working popular masses for independence but also the strong weapon for revolution and construction. Only when the party of the working class resolves the issue of the regime in the entire course of leading the revolution and construction can it firmly defend the independent rights of the popular masses. Only then can it vigorously promote the socialist cause

and complete it to the end by enhancing the independent rights of the popular masses.

As the genuine masters of the state and society, our people have enjoyed an independent and creative life to their heart's content. Even while our country's socialism is rapidly changing history, they have vigorously marched forward along the single road of chuche without wavering in any winds. This is because, since the beginning of its leadership toward revolution and construction, our party has consistently raised the issue of the regime as a basic issue for the revolution and has brilliantly resolved the issue in conformity with the basic principle of socialism. [applause]

The foundation for the construction of the people's regime in our country was laid under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle era. In the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the line for the construction of the chuche-oriented regime which conformed to our revolutionary mission and to the specific situation of our country. He laid deep and strong historical roots for the people's regime by brilliantly embodying the line.

The DPRK is not only the regime which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our people's glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for independence, but also a mighty political weapon for the socialism of our own style embodying the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The DPRK is our great revolutionary achievement gained through a long and arduous struggle for independence. The DPRK is the genuine regime for the people, which has brilliantly realized the popular masses' independent demand and ideal by embodying the chuche idea.

Since the DPRK was founded, our people have become dignified people, who have independently pioneered their fate as the genuine masters of the state and society for the first time in history. Our country comes to the international area as a legitimate independent and sovereign state.

Since our Republic was founded, it has overcome arduous tribulations and vigorously advanced along the independent road based on the chuche idea. Our Republic has gained a great victory in revolution and construction.

The more than 40-year history of our Republic has been a history of heroic struggle to defend the dignity of the nation and the independence of the people gloriously in the decisive battle against heinous enemies at home and abroad. In addition, it is a history of great creation and construction, in which our Republic has firmly defended the revolutionary and socialist banner, even in difficult and complex circumstances. Upholding this banner, our Republic has constantly advanced to turn the backward colonial and feudalistic society into a prosperous new society in which the popular masses become masters. [applause]

Our Republic has vigorously advanced along the road to socialism and won a brilliant victory even in the vortex of history deciding the fate of the revolution. This is because our Republic has not only always adhered to the chuche idea as a firm guiding policy in state activities, but also consistently maintained the chuche-oriented stance and principle.

The chuche idea is a scientific socialist theory. This is because the chuche idea elucidates the road to completely realize the independence of the popular masses by remaking nature, reforming society, and remolding human beings, as required by chuche based on the unfathomable creativity of the popular masses, that is, the main forces of history.

Realizing the independent demand of chuche by strengthening chuche and bringing chuche into full play is a guiding policy on revolution and construction which embodies the chuche idea. Under the WPK leadership, the regime of the Republic has put preferential efforts into strengthening chuche and bringing chuche into full play both in carrying out socialist revolution and in promoting socialist construction. The regime of the Republic has deepened the struggle to reform all areas of society as required by chuche based on the unfathomable might of the popular masses.

In particular, after gaining a victory in the socialist revolution and establishing the socialist system in our country, the regime of the Republic has strengthened a regime of the people. The regime of the Republic has constantly enhanced the function and role of a regime of the people and has firmly adhered to the general line of socialist construction in order to vigorously carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. The regime of the Republic has brilliantly carried out the general line, firmly embodying our party's chuche-oriented guiding policy on revolution and construction.

According to the outstanding ideology that the people's government plus the three revolutions makes communism, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward based on the principle of society centered on the people for the first time in history, the regime of the Republic has always raised the ideological revolution as the most important task in struggle to construct socialism. The regime of the Republic has consistently maintained the principle of giving priority to the ideological revolution. The regime of the Republic has vigorously carried out technological and cultural revolutions; firmly prepared all members of society to be the chuche-type communist revolutionaries; mobilized the creativity of the popular masses; and promoted all work to remake nature and reform society as required by chuche.

By firmly maintaining a pivotal stance and principle in revolution and construction and by thoroughly carrying through our party's general line of socialist construction, we have armed all of the people with one revolutionary

ideology, the chuche idea, and have consolidated the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks as firm as rock based on the chuche idea. By carrying out revolution and construction in our own style in conformity with the aspiration and demand of our people under any difficult and complex circumstances, we have turned our country into the powerful and dignified socialist country in which independence in politics, self-reliance in economics, and self-defense in national defense have been realized.

Socialism built in our country today is a genuine chuche-oriented socialism in which the party and the leader are strongly united ideologically, volitionally, and morally and in which all components of society serve the popular masses. It also has the powerful independent national economy. This is the basic characteristic and superiority of the socialism of our country, which is ever-victorious without being shaken by any pressure and offensive from the imperialists and reactionaries. [applause]

A socialist regime is an authority that manages and operates the overall affairs of a socialist society in a unified manner. Strengthening the people's regime and enhancing its command function in compliance with progress in socialist construction is an important guarantee for correctly managing and operating a socialist society and consequently completing the popular masses' cause of independence.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at every era and stage in the development of the revolution in our country, positive measures have been taken to strengthen the people's regime and endlessly enhance its function and role. In particular, top priority was given to improving the work system and methods of the people's regime in compliance with a new, changed environment that came after the socialist system was established. In this way, an historic change took place in establishing a social management system and method suitable to socialist society's intrinsic demands.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and method, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created, and the Taean work system, which is an embodiment of the Chongsan-ri spirit and method, are the most excellent systems and methods under which a socialist state can efficiently manage and operate the overall affairs of a socialist society and successfully accelerate socialist construction by correctly combining the party's monolithic leadership and its revolutionary mass line. Adhering to and consistently implementing these chuche-oriented social management system and method is a powerful guarantee that enables our people's regime to maintain and consistently develop the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style. [applause]

Today, under our country's socialist system, all the people are free from all forms of subjugation and enjoying political, economic, ideological, and cultural lives in compliance with the intrinsic demands of social beings and socialist ideas to their hearts' content as the genuine masters of state and society. In the bosom of the Republic, all of our people, as equal members of society, have equal political rights, are freely exercising their sovereign rights, and are participating in the management of the state. As a result, filled with high pride as people who are carrying out the revolution, they are devoting their energy and wisdom to the worthwhile struggle for socialist construction and highly displaying a communist habit of helping and leading each other based on a collective principle and working and living in a revolutionary manner.

In our country where all the workers are masters of the means of production and masters in economic management, the people are guaranteed jobs according to their ability and talent, free from problems of food, clothing, and housing, and enjoying equal and stable material lives. Because our party's correct line on socialist cultural construction has been implemented in our country, the chuche-oriented culture and arts which reflect the popular masses' aspirations for independence and revolutionary demands are boundlessly loved by the workers and are fully developed. All cultural assets in society are contributing to improving the people's cultural standards and fulfilling their cultural demands.

In our country, unlike in capitalist countries, there are no immoral acts or social vices that corrupt people and make them mentally and physically handicapped. The people have a noble socialist virtue of respecting and cooperating with each other and sharing joys and sorrows, and a socialist life style firmly dominates the entire society.

The imperialists and reactionaries are babbling that they are the protectors of democracy and human rights and frantically finding fault with socialism. However, the imperialists and reactionaries themselves are the genuine violators of democracy and human rights. The imperialists and reactionaries commit terrorist acts against innocent people who demand freedom and democracy and violate workers' basic democratic freedoms and the right to live. Thus, they are not qualified to talk about democracy and human rights.

We can say with great pride that the lives that our people, who are carrying out the revolution with confidence and pride, are enjoying under the Republic's social system are the independent people's most valuable and happy lives unthinkable in a capitalist society where a man's value is determined by money or material possessions and where the popular masses are deprived of their basic right to live, not to speak of human dignity or political rights. [applause]

Today, the people's support for and confidence in the socialism of our country are absolute. Our socialism is a genuine popular society that is the most stable politically and that makes everything in society serve the popular masses using its own powerful economic strength. Therefore, our people consider this chuche-oriented socialism to be the cradle of their happiness and fully entrust their destiny to it. They are also devoting loyalty and patriotic

enthusiasm to the party, the leader, and the grateful people's regime, which have built the best popular masses-centered socialism in the world.

The party and state believe in the popular masses and wage struggles by relying on them. The people consider our party and Republic to be a genuine maternal embrace and a banner for unity and cohesion and share the same destiny and life with the party. This is a source of the invincible might of our socialism. [applause]

Our country, which had been backward and had lost its brilliance because it had been trampled upon by the imperialists, could firmly establish chuche in all the political, economic, and cultural fields in the shortest period of time, firmly adhere to the basic socialist principles, and make the people fully enjoy happy and worthwhile socialist lives. This is an obvious testament to the justness and vitality of our party's general lines on strengthening the people's regime, endlessly enhancing its function and role, and thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. This is also a powerful testament to the superiority of the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style. [applause]

As long as the immortal chuche idea illuminates our future road, as long as there is the wise leadership of the party and the leader, as long as there is the government of the Republic which serves the people, and as long as there is the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks in which the leader, the party, and the masses have been firmly rallied as one social and political organism, the road of socialism ahead for our Republic is infinitely bright and promising, and the socialist life of our people will continue to bloom. [applause]

Comrades: Today the government of the Republic and our people are faced with a honorable, but heavy task of further enhancing the superiority of socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses by more vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction based on the successes already achieved in socialist construction. Our general direction now in socialist construction is to strengthen by all means our revolutionary forces so as to actively cope with the rapidly changing situation by firmly adhering to the revolutionary principle in all areas—political, economic, and cultural—and by holding higher the chuche banner.

We should firmly establish chuche in all fields and all of the people should perform responsibly the role as the masters of state and society. Herein lies the firm guarantee for our socialism to firmly adhere to the revolutionary principle and to continue to victoriously advance along the road designated by the chuche idea. [applause]

We should consistently grasp the general line of socialist construction, the correctness of which has been proven through our routine life, should further strengthen the people's government under the banner of the chuche idea, and should accelerate the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. We should further glorify socialism of our own style centered on the poplular masses. Socialism can fully display its superiority and can be constantly strengthened and developed only when the popular masses, its masters, arm themselves with independent ideological consciousness and perform responsibility and role as the masters.

At a time when the imperialists and reactionaries today are viciously scheming to destroy socialist countries from within, arming with the independent revolutionary ideology has become a more important issue. We should firmly arm all members of our society with a chuche-oriented revolutionary world view by actively accelerating the ideological revolution according to the party's policy on emphasizing the task of remolding man, that is, ideological reform, and should foster them to become resolute chuche type communist revolutionaries who can struggle to the end for the victory of the socialist cause without trepidation under any difficult circumstances.

The first life of chuche type communist revolutionaries is their loyalty to the party and leader. All functionaries and the working people should establish a firm revolutionary view concerning the leader and should make loyalty to the party and the leader their faith, conscience, morality, and a part of their routine. They should become genuine loyalists and dutiful children faithful to the party and leader.

We should firmly grasp the single-hearted unity of the entire party and the whole society based on the chuche idea as a basic problem related to the destiny of the chuche cause and should continue to resolutely struggle in order to further consolidate the main forces of our revolution—which have been firmly rallied as one social and political organism—and to glorify socialism of our own style with the might of our single-hearted unity. [applause]

To consummate the chuche socialist cause by strengthening and developing socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses it is imperative to vigorously push ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions, while emphasizing the ideological revolution, so that constant innovations can be effected in all fields of economic and cultural construction.

Now we should concentrate our efforts on the power and coal industry, and railway transportation, which are the most important fronts of socialist economic construction, to produce more electric power and coal and to smoothly guarantee the increasisng transportation demands of the national economy in a timely manner. We should also continue to concentrate great efforts on agriculture and light industry and actively wage the struggle to build modern dwellings on a large scale in urban and rural areas, including Pyongyang city. We should firmly deepen the material and technological foundation of socialism and further improve the people's standard of living. Along with this, we should also more rapidly develop science, education, literature, arts, and

all fields of the cultural front and, thus, should brilliantly realize our party's plan and intent to provide our people with a more independent and creative life.

The basic guarantee for successfully fulfilling the vast task of socialist construction facing us today is to thoroughly realize the party's leadership in the revolution and construction. The party's leadership is the lifeline of the socialist cause, and the key to all victories of ours lies precisely in firmly realizing the party's leadership. [applause]

We should firmly establish the revolutionary ethos of breathing and thinking together with the party wherever and whenever, while upholding the party's leadership. We should conduct all activities while relying on the party's line and policy. All functionaries and the working people should bravely surmount any barriers and difficulties by displaying high revolutionmindedness and combat capability with the firm faith of "what the party decides we will do." We should continue innovation and advance to expedite the grand plans set forth by the party.

All functionaries at state and economic organs should mingle with the masses as called for by the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method, and the Taean work system under the party's slogan of "We serve the people" and should perform the honorable mission and role as the faithful servants of the people. The functionaries should vigorously lead the working people to perform rewarding and creative exploits.

More firmly uniting and making more strenuous efforts whenever a difficult and complicated situation presents itself and, thoroughly adhering to the revolutionary principle are precisely the traditional revolutionary ethos of our people who have traversed the road of numerous trials together with the party.

The imperialists and reactionaries, who regard our country as a thorn in their flesh because we firmly defend socialism despite the frustration of socialism in some countries, are now putting more political, military, economic pressure on our Republic than ever before. Any provocation and blockade by the enemies, however, cannot frighten our people who are firmly adhering to the revolutionary principle of independence, self-reliance, and (?freedom) by uniting as one around the leader nor can they block our advance. [applause]

As long as our party leads the people with the ever-victorious, invincible chuche-oriented strategies and tactics, as long as all of the people are firmly united around the party with firm faith in socialism and overflowing revolutionary optimism, and as long as they vigorously struggle with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude; we will, as in the past, be able to firmly defend the most superior socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses in the future also. We will also be able to demonstrate higher the honor and dignity of chuche Korea. [applause]

Achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification is a consistent desire of the whole nation today, and the nation's supreme task which cannot be delayed any longer. The atmosphere to put an end to the tragedy of national division, which has been continuing for almost half a century, and the national atmosphere to achieve the fatherland's reunification in the nineties without fail have come to a climax. At this time the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange between the North and South and the Joint Statement on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula were adopted and effectuated. This is a momentous event in the great advance of our nation's struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification, and a historical victory for the national idea. [applause]

An important issue in resolving our country's reunification issue today is for the North and South to sincerely fulfill the North-South agreement in all fields including political, military, economic, and cultural fields. It is also necessary for the North and South to actively make joint efforts so that this can lead to the fatherland's reunification. Because of interference and maneuvers by the splittist forces at home and abroad, a great barrier has been created in the forward road to fulfill the North-South agreement.

Through our leading proposal and active efforts, the North-South agreement and the joint statement on denuclearization were adopted and effectuated. Today when the work to fulfill them are at a practical stage, the South Korean authorities are unchangedly turning their back on the nation and moving toward the road of aggravating North-South relations, which runs counter to the agreed upon matters.

Along with the United States, the South Korean authorities are carrying out antirepublic commotions under the pretext of our having nuclear weapons which we do not have. They are also holding the Focus Lens joint military exercise, a second Team Spirit exercise, thus intentionally trying to strain our country's situation and move toward the brink of confrontation and war.

Regarding the nuclear issue which the South Korean authorities are babbling about, the peaceful nuclear policy of our Republic's government is being all the more confirmed through the repeated irregular [pijonggi] inspection of us by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The world's people, instead, have doubts about the United States and the South side regarding the nuclear issue.

In reality, doubts about the nuclear weapons in our country can be dispelled only when U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea are inspected. Regardless of this stark reality, the South Korean authorities are saying that they will put a hold on fulfilling the North-South agreement using as an excuse our nuclear issue, which is actually not an issue at all. They are also creating a barrier to national reconciliation and reunification. This cannot be justified in any way. Regardless of strong protest and denunciation from the

people at home and abroad, the South Korean authorities along with the United States held the large-scale Focus Lens joint military exercise. This openly betrays the North-South agreement and is an intolerable challenge to our sincere efforts to achieve peace.

The South Korean authorities have repeatedly created artificial barriers in the exchange of elderly parents' visiting groups and art troupes which were placed on the agenda as part of an exceptional work to be implemented for the first time since the North-South agreement was effectuated. This work has come to a breaking point. This is another clear manifestation that they do not have the practical will to fulfill the North-South agreement.

In the North-South agreement, the South Korean authorities promised that as one nation, the North and South will reconcile and unite to achieve reunification. The South Korean authorities are saying, nevertheless, that they cannot abolish the notorious National Security Law, which defines us, the fellow countrymen, as the enemy. They are continuing to severely oppress the South Korean patriotic youth and students and people who are trying to achieve reunification through national reconciliation and unity under the cloak of the vicious antidemocratic and antireunification law.

All the provocative commotions and fascist frenzies that the South Korean authorities are kicking up in collusion with outside power cannot be interpreted otherwise than to be a deliberate act designed to block the implementation of the historic North-South documents of agreement and return the North-South relations back to the state of mistrust and confrontation, which prevailed before the adoption of the North-South agreement.

The North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration are the nation's common documents of agreement that thoroughly reflect the principle of national independence. To implement them, the South Korean authorities must free themselves from a sense of confrontation, stop relying on a outside power, and assume a thorough independent position. Relying on a outside power leads to the road of division and national ruin, and national independence leads to reunification and patriotism.

Instead of turning a blind eye to the entire nation's aspirations for reunification and embarking upon the road toward antagonism, confrontation, and reliance on outside power, the South Korean authorities must trust their fellow countrymen, and sincerely implement the North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration based on the nation's independent strength. They must clearly express their will for peace and peaceful reunification. Toward this end, in response to our positive efforts for peace, they must unhesitatingly stop their arms buildup and war commotions, reduce their armed forces, accept the inspection of the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea, and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The most reasonable proposal for the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification is to achieve reunification on a confederal principle—which is based on one nation, one country and two systems, two governments—by implementing the three principles for the fatherland's reunification, stated in the 4 July joint statement. Out of a thorough independent stand, we will continuously make persistent efforts to resolve the problem of the country's reunification based on the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity through North-South dialogue.

Now when the East-West confrontation has crumbled and when a trend for our nation's peaceful reunification is growing, the United States must abandon its anachronistic way of thinking to handle the Korean problem from the position of strength, must not interfere into internal Korean affairs any longer, and must withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea without delay.

Threatening and pressuring other countries with force is the legacy of the Cold War era. We in no way abandon what our people have chosen themselves even when someone else pressures us to. We do not stop doing what we should even when someone else threatens us and we do not do what we should not just because someone threatens us. If the United States does not put forward unreasonable preconditions and wants sincerely to improve DPRK-U.S. relations in harmony with the current trend toward independence, we will not adhere to the past but will go forward toward the future. As in the past, we will make efforts to improve DPRK-U.S. relations.

Japan is hindering Korea's reunification by servilely following the United States. This shows that Japan does not intend to sincerely repent of its crimes against our fellow countrymen but repeats its historic mistakes in handling the Korean problem.

The Japanese authorities' fabrication of the history on their illegal colonial rule of Korea, which they had concealed for almost a century, has been fully disclosed. Such unforeseen crimes against humanity as providing comfort women for troops have also been disclosed. This is unanimously denounced by not only our people but also the people in Asia and the world.

The Japanese authorities must sincerely apologize for all their crimes in the past and pay due compensation and must not hamper progress in DPRK-Japanese talks for the normalization of relations by presenting unjust preconditions. They should not hinder the cause of our nation's reunification any longer.

Main forces in the fatherland's reunification are the Korean people, and promoting great national unity is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement. The North and South are to achieve reconciliation and reunification, they must transcend differences in ideas and systems and achieve great national unity. One of the important tasks in achieving great national unity is to broaden dialogue and allow people from all walks of life to freely participate in dialogue. To develop broad-based dialogue

and negotiations between the North and South, one must remove barriers that block this.

The entire course of the third pan-national rally, which took place on the occasion of the anniversary of the 15 August liberation, and enthusiasm for reunification which was heightened in the North and South during the rally again vigorously demonstrated our 70 million fellow countrymen's unstoppable will for reunification. This was another festival for national unity that glorified the history of our nation's reunification movement. [applause]

The South Korean authorities must stop in foolishly maneuvering to establish a single channel of dialogue, which runs counter to the era, remove the National Security Law, which is an obstacle to reunification, and all other political and legal barriers to national reconciliation and unity, and unconditionally release at once officials of the South side's headquarters for the Pan-National Alliance for National Reunification who are behind bars and visitors to the North and patriots for reunification who are unjustly detained.

All the Korean people must emphasize the nation's common interests and be strongly united based on love for the fatherland and the spirit of national independence after transcending differences in ideas and religion. In this way, they must further expand and develop the pan-national (?movement) for the fatherland's reunification.

The Korean compatriots from all walks of life in the North and South and abroad, as members of the Korean nation, must rise up in the pan-national struggle to achieve reunification in the nineties. They must also contribute to the cause of the fatherland's reunification with force if they have it, with knowledge if they have it, and with money if they have it, depending upon environments and conditions facing them.

On this occasion, on behalf of all the people on the northern half of the Republic, I extend warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean youth and students and patriotic people from all walks of life in South Korea who, by displaying the spirit of boldness and sacrifice, are undauntedly struggling under the slogan of independence, democracy, and the fatherland's reunification under difficult circumstances in which suppression is repeated, and overseas compatriots who, conscious of honor and responsibility as Korean people, are positively contributing to expanding and developing the struggle for the fatherland's reunification to a pan-national movement. [applause]

Many difficulties are still ahead in the struggle for the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification. Prospects for reunification, however, are bright. The Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad will achieve strong unity based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence to defeat challenges by divisionist forces at home and abroad, hasten the dawn of reunification, and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification at all cost. [applause]

The international situation is still now tense and complicated and serious confrontation between socialism and imperialism and between progressives and reactionaries continue. The imperialists' aggressive goal is to completely annihilate socialism, revive colonial rule, and achieve the imperialists' global rule. To fulfill this goal, the imperialists are clinging to the policy of putting pressure and making threats militarily and politically, buying and subjugating other countries, and ideologically and culturally corrupting and dividing them.

The prevailing situation demands that the world's progressive people and peace-loving people be strongly united in opposing imperialism, colonialism, and all other strategies to dominate other countries, strongly defend independence, and fully exercise the right to independence in diplomacy.

In connection with the fact that socialism has crumbled in some countries, the imperialists and reactionaries are babbling that mankind's cause of independence has been frustrated completely. This is mere deception. History will naturally develop along the road of independence which the popular masses aspire for.

Independence, peace, and friendship are the basic ideologies of our Republic's foreign policy. The Government of the Republic, as it has in the past, will strengthen unity and solidarity with the socialist countries in the future also. They will strenthen unity and solidarity concerning the principle of independence and the spirit of comradely cooperation. They will vigorously fight on with the people shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the socialist cause.

The people's cause for independence is today facing a grave challenge. Under these circumstances, the nonaligned movement should properly enhance its position and role as a source opposing domination and subjugation and for safeguarding independence of the country and nation. Because the imperialist ruling forces are persistently pursuing their ambition to dominate the world and because the cause of the nonaligned movement is not yet realized, this movement should continue to exist and be strengthened and developed further.

The Nonaligned Movement, which regards independence as a part of people's daily life, should constantly adhere to its basic ideology and principle and, first of all, make efforts to realize its unity and cohesion.

We will continuously strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement countries in the future, too. Coping with today's changing situation, we will also positively make efforts to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement in conformity with the world people's aspiration who want to build the new independent world.

Upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Government of the Republic will make all efforts to check and smash the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression, interference, and derangement by uniting

with all peace-loving people in the world; to eliminate mass destructive weapons, including nuclear weapons which threaten people's happiness; and to defend peace and security in Asia and in the rest of the world.

Our people who are fully aware of the justification of their cause; who uphold the banner of the chuche revolutionary cause; and who single-heartedly unite and struggle under the wise leadership of the party and the leader are ever-victorious and invincible. [applause]

By firmly uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, let all of us more vigorously fight on for the victory of the socialist cause, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and for the consummation of the chuche cause. [applause]

Hurrah for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of our party and our people. [applause]

Hurrah for the glorious Workers Party of Korea which is organizer and guide for all the Korean people's victories. [applause]

Hurrah for the DPRK, the glorious fatherland. [applause]

## South Korea

### Russian President Yeltsin Postpones Visit

*SK0909142892 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1400 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to the ROK has been postponed.

Chongwadae [presidential office] spokesman Kim Hak-chun announced: Russian President Boris Yeltsin made a telephone call to President No Tae-u today and said that he feels very sorry that he cannot visit the ROK because of changes in the international situation with regard to Russia and many domestic problems. He cordially asked President No Tae-u to understand his decision.

The spokesman also said that in this telephone conversation, Russian President Yeltsin said he would visit the ROK in the near future.

The telephone conversation between President No Tae-u and Russian President Yeltsin took place from 2140 to 2205 this evening. Russian President Yeltsin was scheduled to visit the ROK for three days, beginning 16 September.

### Hints at Visit to ROK Only

*SK1009075992 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0700 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Politely conveying an apology for Russian President Yeltsin's postponed visits to the ROK and Japan, the Russian Government is reported to have hinted at his intention to visit only the ROK in the near future.

On 9 September, Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev said that before telephoning President No Tae-u to express his regret over his postponed visit to the ROK and solicit his understanding, President Yeltsin met with Hong Sun-yong, ROK ambassador to Russia, and explained why it was inevitable to postpone his visit, conveying his intention to study the possibility of visiting only the ROK in the near future.

In this connection, an official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Ambassador Hong Sun-yong strongly expressed his regret over the postponement of President Yeltsin's visit and in response to this, Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev once again expresses his apology and then hinted at President Yeltsin's intention to study the idea of visiting only the ROK in the near future.

This official said: Given the domestic situation in Russia, such as the tug-of-war between the hawks and doves over the issue of transferring the four northern islands to Japan, it is unclear whether President Yeltsin will be able to set off on his visit before the end of this year.

### Article Analyzes Domestic Impact of NAFTA

*SK1009041692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 92 pp 1, 9*

[By Kim Ki-hwan]

[Text] Since the United States, Canada, and Mexico announced that they will enter into a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), many Korean experts have rendered their judgments as to what effects the NAFTA will have on Korea. Furthermore, they have made various recommendations regarding what Korea's policy response should be. A few basic issues, however, remain to be re-examined.

The formation of a free trade area such as the NAFTA naturally affects the economic interests of third countries. These effects are usually analyzed using two concepts: (A) trade diversion effect and (B) trade creation effect. Trade diversion effect refers to trade between member and non-member countries displaced by trade between member countries due to more efficient use of resources in the member countries after the formation of the free trade area. In assessing the impact of the NAFTA, for some reason, Korean experts thus far have chosen to stress only trade diversion effects. Therefore, their analyses leave much to be desired.

Even if trade diversion is the only significant effect resulting from the NAFTA, a problem still remains. How much trade diversion will result from the NAFTA will surely depend on how high trade barriers have been among the member countries and also on how intensively they have been trading with each other before they have agreed to form a free trade area.

It is of course well known that trade barriers between the U.S. and Canada have been minimal and that they have traded very heavily with each other. What is less well

known is that barriers even between the U.S. and Mexico also have been lowered greatly in recent years. For example, the average tariff rate on U.S. imports from Mexico was less than 4 percent in 1990. In addition, Mexico's exports to the U.S. accounted for a high 78.6 percent of total Mexican exports. Even though the average tariff rate on Mexico's imports from the U.S. was a relatively high 10 percent, imports from the U.S. amounted to 74.8 percent of Mexico's total imports from all countries.

What these statistics tell us is that even when the remaining trade barriers between the U.S. and Mexico are removed, the current pattern of bilateral trade is not likely to change significantly. Moreover, growth in the total volume of trade between the two countries is not likely to be very high.

This conclusion has an obvious implication for Korea. Many Korean experts have simply assumed that the extent of trade diversion resulting from the NAFTA will be great; and therefore they have suggested that in order to protect their markets in the U.S., Korean firms should invest heavily in Mexico. However, if the trade diversion effect is not going to be very large, there will not be much point in making such investments.

Some Korean analysts have also argued that in connection with the NAFTA Korea should not only be concerned with trade diversion but also with investment diversion. Now that free trade will be implemented between the U.S. and Mexico, U.S. firms will have great incentives to invest in Mexico so that they will be able to take advantage of Mexico's low labor costs, which are only about 1/7 of that in the U.S.

However, there is a problem even with this view. We should note that U.S. firms have already made large investments in Mexico in order to make use of the so-called "Maquiladora" program, which has been in operation since 1965. Furthermore, we should remember that U.S. investments aiming to exploit low labor costs have ceased to come to Korea for some time, because wage increases in Korea have been extraordinarily high in recent years. Given this fact, any new U.S. investment that comes to Korea is not likely to be the kind motivated to exploit low labor costs.

Although we can say that Korea does not have to be overly concerned with both trade and investment diversion, this does not mean that it should not worry about the NAFTA at all. As a matter of fact, it should be greatly concerned with the future development of the NAFTA. For one thing, the effects of NAFTA will depend critically on the kinds of policy responses other countries such as Korea will make to the NAFTA.

The NAFTA does not intend to be as discriminatory and exclusive as the European Community (EC), nor does it aim to achieve the same degree of economic integration as the EC. What it aims at is a "shallow" integration. Furthermore, the three North American countries are keenly aware that even if they tried to become an exclusive economic bloc, it would not be big enough to make use of the economies of scale and so on. Nevertheless, if other countries including Korea treat the NAFTA as an economic bloc in the same manner as the EC, many problems will arise.

Unfortunately, there are many in and outside Korea who tend to equate the NAFTA with the EC, and some of them have even taken this one step further, advocating that East Asian countries strengthen regional cooperation by forming an East-Asian trade bloc. The East Asia Economic Group (EAEG), once proposed by Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia, is such an example.

The real problem here is that the people who advance such an idea fail to appreciate its implications. An establishment of a trading bloc in East Asia would encourage NAFTA to become a real trading bloc. This together with the EC would make the world a very unstable and dangerous tripolar one.

One does not have to be an expert in game theory to understand this point. Our daily experience should be enough to convince us that of all human relations, tripolar or triangular relations are the most difficult to manage. In a triangular setting, each party always suspects that the other two parties are forming an alliance against its interests. Such suspicions constantly generate distrust among the constituents. As a result, the system becomes highly unstable.

Moreover, as Lee Kuan Yew, former Prime Minister of Singapore, has pointed out, the world had experienced such a system before World War II. The tripolar system that existed before the war was one in which each bloc was experiencing severe internal discords while acting aggressively against others. That system eventually led to World War II. Koreans have a particular reason to guard against the possible emergence of such a system. If a third trade or economic bloc emerges in Asia, Korea, given its geographical location, will have no choice but to join the one dominated by Japan. If history is any guide at all, Koreans should understand what that could do to Korea.

Thus, Korea should avoid the emergence of a world with three trading blocs, at any cost. There are three ways this might be accomplished. One way is to strengthen the present multilateral trading system based on the most favored nation principle under GATT [General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs]. There is little question that this system has been most beneficial for Korea. In order to maintain and develop the multilateral system, Korea of course must help ensure the successful conclusion of the current Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. To achieve this goal, it will not be enough for Korea to simply lecture other countries on the importance of a successful Uruguay Round. Rather, Korea should be prepared to make substantial concessions regarding the question of liberalizing trade in agricultural products.

The second approach is to work with others to strengthen Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and then to

solve all NAFTA-related issues through the APEC. The APEC is the only formal, inter-governmental institution in the Asia-Pacific region with its membership including such countries as Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, ASEAN countries, Australia, New Zealand, the U.S.A. and Canada. With such membership, this institution literally bridges the Pacific. As the APEC is strengthened, the NAFTA will become part of the APEC just as the ASEAN is part of the APEC currently. It should go without saying that this approach will require the immediate admission of Mexico to the APEC.

The third alternative would be for Korea, Taiwan, or Japan to join the NAFTA. If any one of these countries joins the NAFTA, the others cannot afford to stay out. If all three countries join, ASEAN countries will join also. If the NAFTA is thus expanded, it will in effect become APEC or vice versa. If APEC embraces all the major nations in the Asia-Pacific region, it will be an economic grouping sufficiently large enough to serve as an effective counterbalance to the EC. Under such conditions, the world will in effect become bipolar, and a bipolar system is far more stable than a tripolar one. Furthermore, in a bipolar world, the world trading system will not be very different from a genuine multilateral trading system based on the principle of non-discrimination.

It is important to note that no matter which approach is taken, Korea has no choice but to face squarely the necessity of liberalizing all its economic policies and to open its markets to the world. It is high time for the people and the government of Korea to recognize this fact.

## Officials Set Itinerary for N-S Premiers Talks

*SK1009062392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0610 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—South and North Korean officials Thursday fixed the schedule for the eighth prime ministers meeting slated for Sept. 15 to 18 in Pyongyang.

In a working-level contact at the border truce village of Panmunjom, the two sides' liaison officials exchanged the list of southern delegation members with the North's written guarantee of their personal safety during their stay in the North.

They decided to have an open session on Sept. 16 and a closed on Sept. 17, both at the Pyongyang People's Cultural Palace.

During their four-day stay in Pyongyang, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and other southern delegates will attend a dinner hosted by the North's Administration Council Premier Yon Hyong-muk on the evening of Sept. 15 and another by Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Yang Hyong-sop on Sept. 17 evening.

In the afternoon on Sept. 16, the South Korean members are scheduled to visit a middle school in Pyongyang and attend the performance of music and dance.

Meanwhile, the two sides agreed Monday [7 September] that the southern delegation would drive through the new Kaesong-Pyongyang Expressway to reach Pyongyang instead of by special train as in the past and stay at the Paekhwawon Guest House in Pyongyang as before.

Prime Minister Chong and his delegation will enter the North by crossing the Military Demarcation Line at Panmunjom around 9:30 A.M. Sept. 15 and will return to Panmunjom at 12:30 P.M. Sept. 18.

## No Tae-u Speaks With Red Cross Leader

*SK0909232592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0453 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u has asked the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] to help bring an early settlement of the issue of separated families in South and North Korea.

He made the request to Cornelio Sommaruga, visiting ICRC President, when Sommaruga paid a courtesy call at the presidential residence of Chongwadae [presidential offices] Wednesday.

Over lunch, No expressed his gratitude to Sommaruga for ICRC efforts for the return of South Koreans abducted by North Korea and detained in foreign countries.

Sommaruga arrived in Seoul Monday for a four-day visit as the guest of Kang Yong-hun, president of the Korea National Red Cross.

His far eastern trip will take him to China Thursday and then to North Korea Tuesday.

## Red Cross Leader on N-S Issues

*SK1009053392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Sep 92 p 3*

[Text] The reunion of separated families in South and North Korea could be advanced through effective mediation by the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC president Cornelio Sommaruga said here yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with THE KOREA TIMES, Sommaruga said the ICRC is willing to dispatch delegates to the two Koreas to identify the behaviors and intentions of separated families and establish more gradual but certain means of getting them "reunited."

"The ICRC is aware that the issue of dispersed families on the Korean peninsula is a serious humanitarian question, and I am willing to play the role of a mediator, but only at the wish of both governments," he explained.

Sommaruga arrived in Seoul Monday for a four-day visit at the invitation of Korea National Red Cross president Kang Yong-hun and is scheduled to travel to Pyongyang to meet with top government officials.

He said his organization has constantly been aware of the humanitarian problems involving South and North Korea

but there was little that the ICRC could do since most of them were political in nature, or at least politicized.

Sommaruga explained, "They are matters that have to be addressed by the two governments. And the ICRC can only mediate if it is their wish for it to do so. The ICRC is ready to work in the direction of advancing these matters from a humanitarian point of view."

He placed great emphasis on the need to initiate correspondence between separated families so they can learn each other's disposition and work up steps beneficial for all.

"It is certainly a negative and sad point about the national division but it must nevertheless be seen from a broader perspective as well, since there are other problems that need to be resolved," the 60-year-old Red Cross leader said.

Asked about how he felt about the burden of carrying the hope of a nation, since the general public regards his visit to both Koreas as a positive step in the exchange of dispersed families, he merely noted that he can play a role only when the two governments provide enough room for him to do so.

The Swiss native, who has been in office since 1987, will meet with President No Tae-u and National Assembly speaker Pak Chun-kyu today. He met with Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and visited Panmunjom yesterday.

## DPRK Urged To Resolve Nuclear Issue

*SK0909024392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—Deputy Premier Choe Yong-chol again called on North Korea to resolve the international issue caused by its nuclear development program Wednesday.

"South and North Korea can share the same values and beliefs and expedite integration of the national community by developing their relations through mutual help. For this, North Korea should resolve the nuclear issue in a reasonable way at an early date," Choe said in a statement marking the third anniversary of Seoul's formula for unification based on a Korean national community.

Seoul suggests unification be achieved in three stages—exchanges on a broad front, peaceful co-existence, and peaceful reunification.

North Korea's formula is based on a Korean confederation and calls for the establishment of one unified government and local autonomy across the entire Korean peninsula.

Choe, who is also national unification minister, said the two Koreas could develop the reconciliation and cooperation agreed so far into a form of "union."

"The better the two Koreas systematize their agreements and measures, the greater the possibility of political integration will become," he said.

Choe said the first step to remove distrust between the two Koreas was for North Korea to give up its policy to communize South Korea and the other urgent task was to appease the pain of separated families.

It was important that the people of the two Koreas, especially the post-liberation generations, understood each other's reality through contacts, exchanges and mutual learning experiences, he said.

Korea was divided in 1945 after it was liberated from Japan's colonial rule with Japan's defeat in World War II.

## Foreign Ministry Requests Amcham Correct Claim

*SK0609032292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 92 p 2*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has requested the American Chamber of Commerce [Amcham] in Korea to correct a recent claim made by its chairman Meyers that foreign enterprises' commercial TV films have been restricted due to Korean big business groups' monopoly of advertisement time.

The ministry action was conveyed by O Haeng-kyom, deputy director of trade affairs bureau of the ministry, yesterday when he called Amcham vice chairman William Oberlin to his ministry office, a spokesman said.

Explaining to Oberlin the actual condition of Korea's TV advertisement market, O asked the Amcham to understand the facts and be prudent in raising similar claims in the future, he said.

Meyers alleged on Aug. 26 during a meeting arranged by the Korea Industrial Standard Association that Korean big business groups' occupy 80 percent of TV ad time, leaving no time for foreign enterprises.

He claimed that such a restriction acts as a trade barrier.

O explained that TV advertisement time given to big business groups accounts for only 27.5 percent of the total.

Oberlin admitted that Meyers' allegation was due to some misunderstanding in the course of delivery of his remarks, according to the spokesman.

The spokesman also quoted O as explaining Oberlin that there is no reason for TV companies to restrict foreign businesses advertisements because most TV firms have plenty of available advertising time with the inauguration of a new TV company (SBS).

Expressing his understanding of O's explanation, Oberlin said his meeting with O was helpful in learning the fact proposed that the Korea Broadcasting Advertisement Corporation and the Amcham have a dialogue

channel and hold an explanation session on the situation of Korea's TV commercials. The proposal was accepted, the spokesman said.

## Foreign Minister Says ROK Seeks APEC Summit

*SK0809121792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0917 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea, Australia and Japan are among the countries seeking a summit of Asian-Pacific nations, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Tuesday.

"Some Asian and Pacific countries are exchanging views on having an Asia-Pacific summit and we support the idea in principle, " Yi told a news conference at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport before leaving for Bangkok to attend the fourth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting.

"However, the idea hasn't made any concrete headway," Yi said. "There may be some difficulty in elevating the APEC ministerial meeting to which Taiwan and Hong Kong belong due to political problems, including who will represent China.

"However, an Asia-Pacific summit will solve such problems."

South Korean President No Tae-u expressed his support for a regional summit in a letter to Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating last weekend, Australian officials said Monday.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, stressed the need to promote the summit in a conference last week.

Australia is tapping the possibility of each APEC member. It played an active role with Korea in creating APEC.

Russia is seeking entry into the regional body and Ambassador to South Korea Aleksandr Panov said in an address to the Korean Council on Foreign Relations Sept. 3 that multilateral discussions were necessary as a follow-up to Seoul-Beijing normalization.

## Kim Yong-sam Speaks to 1992 Asia Forum

*SK0409121292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0635 GMT 4 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sep. 4 (YONHAP)—Ruling party President Kim Yong-sam urged every Asian nation Friday to jointly seek peace and stability by improving their mutual cooperative relations and overcoming their distrust at the earliest possible time.

A summit that included major Asia-Pacific nations would be the means to do this, the Democratic Liberal Party's candidate for president told the '92 Asia forum. The forum was sponsored by the 21st Century Policy Research Institute.

"Active diplomacy is a prerequisite for the establishment of peace in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula," Kim said.

South Korea should expand its relations with Japan, China and Russia while strengthening its ties with the United States, he said.

"To achieve peaceful unification of South and North Korea, inter-Korean talks and cooperative relations must continue," he said.

Kim said he would give support to the Pyongyang regime if it gave up its Cold War policy of confrontation with Seoul in support of opening and reform.

The government should actively join in establishing a free market-oriented global economic order by making efforts for early conclusion of the Uruguay Round trade talks to prevent economic regionalism, he said.

## Government Appoints First Ambassador to PRC

*SK0709091492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—The government Monday appointed No Chae-won, head of the South Korean trade representative in Beijing, Korea's first ambassador to China.

No, 60, graduated from Seoul National University and joined the Foreign Ministry in 1954.

Overseas assignments include counsellor to London, minister to Tehran and Kuwait, and ambassador to Kuwait and Canada. He has served as dean of the ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

He was vice foreign minister from May 1982 to March 1984.

No was appointed head of the trade representative in Beijing in November 1990.

Seoul and Beijing normalized ties Aug. 24.

## Ministry Announces Aid to African Countries

*SK1009095792 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 92 p 2*

[Text] Seoul will give $150,000 in additional relief aid to drought-hit southern African countries this month, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The government provided $120,000 in emergency aid to Zambia, Namibia, Angola and Swaziland in May.

The additional assistance will go to Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Malawi, Lesotho and Botswana, the ministry said.

Private organizations in Korea have also offered about $70,000 and 600 tons of rice for African countries suffering from drought this year.

### Police Arrest Former County Chief at DP Office

*SK0809135992 Seoul YONHAP in English 1242 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—About 100 policemen stormed into the Democratic Party (DP) office at Mapo Tuesday afternoon and carried away an ex-county chief who exposed the alleged meddling in the March general elections by local public offices.

The police managed to arrest Han Chun-su, former commissioner of the Yongi County, South Chungchong Province, in four hours' action due to fiercely resisting DP members.

The police began to take action around 3:30 P.M. when about six hundred policemen surrounded the opposition party building while three prosecution officials stepped into the party office and asked DP Secretary General Han Kwang-ok to surrender Han.

The ex-county chief has exposed alleged improprieties by local public offices in the elections at two separate press conferences at the DP headquarters and had been staying there to escape arrest.

As the DP's Han Kwang-ok refused to turn him in and instead demanded the police withdraw from the party first, the prosecution sent 100 of the police into the party office around 5 P.M. who had to engage in physical scuffles with those party members trying to keep them away.

In the process the police carried away about 20 DP members.

The police once seemed helpless faced with determined resistance by party members.

But in a policy to carry away the ex-county chief within Tuesday, the police renewed their action soon after 8 P.M. and were checking a room after room pushing away defiant party members and forcing doors open before they finally reached Han around 9:15 P.M. and drove him away.

In an emergency meeting called before Han's arrest and chaired by party co-head Yi Ki-taek, the Democratic Party decided that they would have Han surrender himself accompanied by lawyers if police withdrew from the party first.

The party also claimed it was an act of violence that the police stormed into the major opposition party building. It demand the prosecution and police make apologies and compensation for the doors and furnitures broken in the police action.

In a statement, Pak Chi-won, deputy DP spokesman, claimed it was unreasonable for the prosecution to arrest the ex-county chief alone while doing nothing against the former home minister and South Chungchong governor "responsible for the election improprieties."

### Kim Tae-chung Reacts to Arrest

*SK0909024192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, leader of the main opposition Democratic Party [DP], met with senior party officials Tuesday [8 September] in Moscow to discuss the police raid on DP headquarters in Seoul and the arrest of a former county chief who was under party protection.

Kim, who arrived here Sunday for a five-day visit, huddled with senior DP officials, including Kim Chong-kil, a member of the Supreme Council, and they decided to confront what they said were the high-handed tactics of the ruling party and the government.

Some 100 policemen stormed DP headquarters Tuesday night and arrested Han Chun-su, former chief of Yongi County in South Chungchong Province, who was wanted for questioning about his allegation of vote-buying by government officials and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party during the March 24 general elections.

Han, who had been under the DP's protection since he made "declarations of conscience" Aug. 30 and last Monday night, had refused to comply with the prosecution's summons.

At the meeting Tuesday night in the President Hotel, where Kim and his entourage were staying, it was decided to leave all of the possible actions to co-leader Yi Ki-taek until Kim returned home Thursday. His return was brought forward by half a day from Thursday afternoon to the morning.

Kim has not decided whether to cancel a planned meeting of leaders of three political parties on Sept. 14.

Earlier in the day, Kim met Korean correspondents in Moscow and reporters accompanying him and repeated his demands that the government hold local elections this year, form a pan-national cabinet to manage the presidential election and punish those responsible for the vote-buying.

### Former County Chief Claims Reported

*SK1009095992 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 92 p 3*

[Text] Han Chun-su, ex-chief of Yongi County in South Chungchong Province, was brought to the Taejon District Prosecutor's Office 12:40 a.m. yesterday, some three hours and 25 minutes after being forcibly seized by law enforcement officials at the headquarters of the opposition Democratic Party.

Waving to hundreds of reporters and photographers waiting in front of the prosecutor's office, Han talked

with newsmen for a few minutes before being whisked away by investigators for overnight interrogation.

The following are questions and answers at a brief press conference.

Question: What sort of money did you receive from Yi Chong-kuk, governor of the South Chungchong Province" Was it election campaigning funds or just money for morale boosting?

Answer: It was definitely election campaigning funds. Governor Yi said so.

Q: Who do you think is primarily responsible for the irregularities in the March 24 general elections?

A: Chongwadae [presidential offices] and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party.

Q: Did Gov. Yi Chong-kuk instruct you to work out the controversial election campaign guidelines in favor of the ruling party candidate?

A: I think so, because the guidelines were issued and distributed in his name.

Q: Do you think that similar guidelines were distributed to other counties and districts as well?

A: Whenever elections are held, such guidelines used to be distributed to cities and counties. Taking into account the circumstantial situation in Yongi County, I guess other districts also saw such guidelines.

Q: Do you think the prosecutor's investigation into the case will be conducted in a fair manner?

A: I don't think so. Rather I don't expect them to do so.

Q: Who played a prime role in the preparatory meeting for the March 24 general elections which you alleged was held before the general elections to help support the ruling party candidate?

A: The Agency for National Security Planning did so. Representatives from other organizations including myself simply followed suggestions made by the security agency.

Q: Is there anything else that you want to divulge?

A: Not now.

Q: Who do you think should be subjected to judicial punishment in connection with the election irregularities?

A: Drawing line is not easy but Gov. Yi Chong-kuk and the ruling party candidate Yim Chae-kil should be prosecuted.

## Tension 'Mounting' Over DP Headquarters Raid

*SK1009100392 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 92 pp 1, 3*

[By staff reporter Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] Tension was mounting between the ruling and opposition parties yesterday over the police raid on the headquarters of the main opposition Democratic Party [DP] Tuesday night to detain an ex-county chief who has claimed that local and central government officials took part in illegal campaigning to have a ruling party candidate elected in the March parliamentary elections.

Opposition parties harshly denounced the raid as a "crime against democracy" and vowed to step up their offensive against the government and its ruling party with regard to the alleged election rigging.

Yi Ki-taek, co-leader of the No. 1 opposition party, indicated that his party may boycott the planned meeting Monday of heads of the three major parties to try to break the political deadlock caused by differences over the timing of local polls.

Yi demanded that DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] leader Kim Yong-sam withdraw from the presidential race, taking responsibility for the police raid on his party headquarters Tuesday night.

In a news conference, Yi asked for apologies from President No Tae-u and Kim for the violence against his party members.

At the same time, he urged President No to fire Home Minister Yi Tong-ho and top police officials responsible for the raid.

Yi Ki-taek renewed his call for the arrest of Yi Sang-yon, currently head of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) and South Chungchong Province Gov. Yi Chong-kuk for the alleged nationwide electoral fraud committed by government officials.

The DP leader also proposed forming an "extraordinary cabinet" in which opposition politicians participate in order to conduct the upcoming presidential election in a fair manner.

He renewed his party's position that local elections should take place within this year to prevent a recurrence of the alleged election rigging.

DP presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, speaking to reporters in Moscow yesterday, contended that So Tong-kwon, the then NSP director and now a presidential aide, also can hardly escape responsibility for the snowballing electoral rigging scandal.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, apparently mindful of the December presidential election, is groping for ways to resolve the controversy as soon as possible.

DLP sources aid their party may call for the dismissal of Yi Sang-yon, former minister of home affairs and currently head of the counterintelligence agency as well as Gov. Yi.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the ruling party, is expected to make a special announcement next Tuesday or Wednesday,

making public his intention to fend off government interference in the coming presidential campaigns.

Party sources said Kim will promise not to abuse privileges as the ruling party presidential candidate and that he will make sure that government officials stay neutral in election campaigns.

In a related development, the ruling party intends to seek to revise laws to increase punishment on government officials found guilty of meddling in election campaigns.

Also under consideration is a ban on the election-time "special meeting of government agencies."

## Burma

### Industry Minister Returns From PRC, ROK

*BK0409143392 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Sep 92*

[Text] A Burmese delegation led by U Than Shwe, minister for Industry-2, returned to Rangoon by air this afternoon after visiting the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea to study car manufactoring and other industries. The delegation was invited by the PRC minister of aeronautics and astronautics, the chairman of the No. 2 Car Industry Plant under the PRC Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, and chairman of the Daewoo Company.

Minister U Than Shwe and party were welcomed at the airport by U Khin Maung Thein, minister of energy; U Win Sein, minister of rail transport; Mr. Hang-Kyong Kim, ROK ambassador to Myanmar [Burma]; Mr. (Shi Zhi Qar), charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy and embassy officials; managing directors from the Ministry of Industry-2; responsible officials from the Myanmar Heavy Industry Enterprise; family members; and friends.

### Minister Requests Trade Committee With Thailand

*BK0809042692 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Sep 92 p A2*

[Text] Burma would like to set up a joint committee with Thailand to strengthen economic cooperation, a senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said Burmese Foreign Minister U Ong Gyaw made the request during a meeting with Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin yesterday.

Thailand has agreed in principle to the Burmese proposal for the joint committee to promote bilateral trade.

Asa gave a document concerning the joint committee between Thailand and Indonesia to Gyaw to study. Thailand has set up similar organizations with Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Laos.

Gyaw told Asa that Burma has agreed to open a permanent border crossing at Mae Sai-Tak Ki Lek in Chiang Rai Province.

Sakthip said another top-ranking Burmese official, Finance Minister David Abel, is due to arrive here next week for a four-day visit to observe drug supression operations.

### Gyaw Visits Asa on Return From Summit

*BK0909142292 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] U Ohn Gyaw, minister for foreign affairs and leader of the Burmese delegation, arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] by air this evening after attending the 10th Nonaligned Movement [NAM] Summit held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 1-6 September.

The minister was welcomed at Yangon airport by Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]; Maj. Gen. Myo Nyunt, minister for religious affairs; Colonel Pe Thein, minister for health and education; Mr. (Encik Harve Ianta), charge d'affaires of the Indonesian Embassy; and responsible personnel.

On the return journey from the NAM summit, Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw visited Thailand from 6-8 September at the invitation of Thai Foreign Minister Mr. Asa Sarasin and it is learned that discussions were held on bilateral matters.

### SLORC Releases 23 Detainees From Bassein Jail

*BK0809140992 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] It has been learned that 23 males, against whom action was taken under existing laws and who were serving their sentences, were released today from Bassein Jail, after their remaining sentences were commuted in accordance with Declaration No. 11/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

### More Detainees Freed

*BK1009143892 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] It has been learned that 30 males, against whom action was taken under existing laws and who were serving their sentences, were released today from Insein and Bassein Jails, after their remaining sentences were commuted in accordance with Declaration No. 11/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

### SLORC Orders Curfew Lifted

*BK1009140092 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Sep 92*

["Order No. 10/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, issued on 10 September 1992"]

[Text] **Lifting of Curfew**

In view of the improved security, law and order, and peace and tranquility, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has revoked Paragraph 1, Section A of Order No. 2/88, dated 18 September 1988, which was amended in Order No. 4/90, dated 10 October 1990, that no one may go into the streets from 2300 to 0400 without specific permission to do so, with effect from today.

By the authority vested in me,

Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, Secretary-1 of SLORC

### 17 'Terrorist Insurgents' Surrender 1-8 Aug

*BK1009145892 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Terrorist insurgents belonging to various terrorist insurgent organizations who have come to realize their wrongdoings have been giving up their armed struggle and surrendering to authorities with their arms and ammunition. Thus, 17 terrorist insurgents surrendered between 1 and 8 August 1992. They were warmly welcomed by authorities concerned at various camps.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Malaysia

### Country To Help Iraq Obtain Food, Medicines

*BK1009041692 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 5 Sep 92 p 1*

[Text] Jakarta, Friday—Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has given an assurance that he will try to help Iraq obtain food and medicines following the UN sanctions against that country.

Datuk Abdul Halim Ali, deputy secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that Iraqi Vice President Taha Yasin Ramadan briefed the prime minister on the situation in Iraq, which badly needs such aid, during the call today.

"According to Taha, food and medicines are badly needed and Malaysia may provide Iraq with a long-term loan to buy the two necessities.

"Although the United Nations does not block the entry of the necessities to Iraq, Iraq is short of funds to buy them due to various other sanctions," he said.

Taha also thanked Malaysia for its past support and hoped that this would continue.

Datuk Mahathir also received Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, Pan-Africanist Congress President Clarence Mlamli Makwetu, and Sri Lankan Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunge.

Abdul Halim said that Dr. Mahathir gave an assurance that he would study the requests of Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka that Malaysia Airlines open services to Harare and Colombo.

He said that the Sri Lankan prime minister also briefed Dr. Mahathir on the final settlement of his country's internal crisis and the current rapid development of its tourism industry.

"The Sri Lankan prime minister hoped that more Malaysian tourists would visit his country," Abdul Halim said.

According to him, Mahathir and Mugabe discussed the functions and activities of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] during their meeting.

"Dr. Mahathir also gave his views on the situation in South Africa, saying that the country needed unity to succeed," he said.

Meanwhile, the prime minister urged South Africa to send a delegation to see how Malaysia could unite its multiracial people.

"The prime minister told Clarence Mlamli Makwetu that they could learn from this experience and unite the multiracial people in their country too.

The president also hoped that Malaysia would help train his people in the administrative field.

All the leaders are attending the 10th NAM summit here. The summit is entering its fourth day and will end on Sunday.

### UN Urged To Make Decision on Bosnian Issue

*BK1009073892 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Malaysia has again called on the United Nations to make [an] immediate decision on the Bosnia-Hercegovina issue. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi says any delay on the part of the world body shows that it is weak and not capable of taking action. He told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today that the delayed action will create opportunities for certain groups to urge for certain action to be taken. The possibility of what could happen cannot be denied.

## Singapore

### Prime Minister Goh on Relations With Malaysia

*BK0909130092 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Sep 92 p 3*

[By Paul Jacob and Salim Osman]

[Text] Jakarta—Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong has indicated that there are no major hitches in bilateral ties with Malaysia, saying that "things were going on all right."

In discussions here on Sept 3 with his counterpart, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, they reviewed progress on the rival claims to Pedra Branca and construction of a second link between Singapore and Gelang Patah in Johor. Both have recently featured as prominent issues between the two countries, but Mr. Goh and Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi earlier last week dispelled any impression that these had got in the way of ties.

Mr. Goh, in an interview with Singapore journalists here on Saturday, said he told Dr. Mahathir that Singapore had received Malaysia's documents outlining its claim to the island which it refers to as Pulau Batu Putih, also claimed by Singapore.

Singapore, which has administered Pedra Branca for 150 years, presented its documents to prove its ownership of the island to Malaysia on Feb 17.

"We will take some time to go through the document and then we will arrange for a meeting later on," said Mr. Goh, who was here to attend the nonaligned summit. Dr. Mahathir also asked about progress on the second link across the Johor Straits and whether there were any problems.

"My answer was 'No'. Both sides have agreed on the technical details," Mr. Goh disclosed.

Datuk Abdullah said on Thursday after the bilateral talks that both leaders were "very happy" with their meeting. They also talked about NAM [Nonaligned Movement], which Mr. Goh also discussed with Indonesian President Suharto, the chairman of the 108-member movement.

Mr. Goh also informed the Indonesian leader of Singapore's interest in hosting the Secretariat for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum.

"I registered our interest with President Suharto. He said we should leave it to the competent authority to decide and I agreed," Mr. Goh said. APEC holds its fourth ministerial meeting in Bangkok this week. Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and South Korea are all keen on hosting the secretariat.

The third ASEAN leader he met here was Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei.

### Daily Welcomes 'Rejuvenated' Nonaligned Movement

*BK1009022092 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Sep 92 p 26*

[Editorial: "A New Focus Takes Shape"]

[Text] The Jakarta summit of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] proves that reports of its death are, as Mark Twain said of his, exaggerated. After all, NAM was an attempt by developing countries to stay out of the two contending blocs of the Cold War. This was not always honoured in practice as some members tried to find devious and dubious arguments to tie NAM to the Soviet Union. Largely, however, the organisation stood up to its name. And that is where, cynics add, the problem lies today. The Soviet Union is gone, and with it, the Cold War. Should not NAM follow them, for what is left to be nonaligned with? Anyway, another argument runs, the interests of the movement's 108 members, drawn from all over the world, are too diverse for it to make much of a difference. The organisation tries to address too many political issues from South Africa to the Middle East. How can such a variety of interests and issues draw forth a coherent and meaningful response from a single organisation?

Such arguments are imperfect. It is true, as most members realise, that NAM needs to change focus with the end of the Cold War. It is true that, until recently, its political preoccupations deflected attention away from the new world in the making whose primary underpinnings are economic. True, also, that too much sloganeering often got in the way of action. However, NAM is also an organisation that has grown from 25 early members to the current 108. It has existed for three decades during which time its members have developed political links that have survived the end of the Cold War. The appropriate question, therefore, is whether and how those links can be used to strengthen the economic and security position of developing nations in the new world that is looking for a new order. It is in that arena that NAM will either make or not make its mark.

The Jakarta Message gives cause for optimism. It is realistic because it is pragmatic. Avoiding the brittle polemics of confrontation with the West, it focuses on the need for a speedy resolution of the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), revived North-South talks, and intensified South- South cooperation. These are areas of crucial concern for the developing world. If GATT unravels, so will the overall international trade regime that has made it possible for developing nations to plug into the markets of the industrialised world. Protectionism incipient in the formation of trading blocs in Europe and North America could then take on a logic of its own. As for North-South talks, the disappearance of the East-West divide invests them with special significance, and it is but a truism that the South cannot expect a better deal from the North unless its members are capable of substantive cooperation among themselves.

On the political front appeared the welcome declaration that NAM wishes to play its part in revitalising the United Nations. Of particular interest would be its success in promoting acceptance of the principle that the use or threat of force should be ruled out in the resolution of international disputes. This concerns smaller nations in particular, and it is these that make up the bulk of NAM. In all these areas, NAM is a forum at which its members, who form most of the nations in the world, can discuss and act on issues that touch them all. It is entirely appropriate that this message should emanate from Jakarta. Indonesia's successes in development as well as the possibilities of regional cooperation exemplified by ASEAN have much to say to other nations looking for economic progress and peace with neighbours. These goals are difficult to achieve, but the movement that was rejuvenated in Jakarta last week should be an important link in the chain of the many organisations, diplomatic interactions, and personal ties among national leaders that binds together the difficult and slippery realm of international affairs.

## Cambodia

### Akashi Warns of Elections Without Khmer Rouge

*OW0809003092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1450 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept. 7 KYODO—Next year's Cambodian elections might proceed without the Khmer

Rouge if they refuse to disarm by November, the head of the U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, said Monday.

Akashi told a small group of Japanese journalists that U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) operations are proceeding smoothly with the exception of the Khmer Rouge's refusal to disband and disarm.

He said he expects registration of voters for the elections to begin in all areas outside Khmer Rouge strongholds from October 1.

But Akashi said if the faction continues to refuse UNTAC officials entry to its strongholds to register voters by the end of the year, it would be unable to participate in the election.

He said UNTAC has no intention of delaying the election because of the Khmer Rouge's failure to cooperate.

"I want to avoid an election without the Pol Pot faction (Khmer Rouge) but it can't be helped," Akashi said.

"Some members of the U.N. Security Council are certainly getting impatient (?and) beginning to call for pressure such as economic sanctions," he said. "Military sanctions are out of the question for the time being."

Akashi offered a qualified welcome to the Japanese cabinet's anticipated decision Tuesday to authorize the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces personnel to participate in UNTAC operations.

"Rather than carrying on so conspicuously about international contribution, it should be taken as a duty Japan is performing as a matter of course in the post-cold war Asian context," Akashi said.

### Japanese Official Gives Warning to Khmer Rouge

*BK1009071492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 10 (AFP)—A senior Japanese official has warned that time is running out for the Khmer Rouge if they are to rejoin Cambodia's peace process.

The warning came in a meeting here late Wednesday between the Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Koji Kakizawa and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the neutral head of the Supreme National Council (SNC), Cambodia's reconciliation body, a Japanese spokeswoman said.

Japan, in a joint effort with Thailand to persuade the Khmer Rouge to rejoin the peace process, has held several meetings in the Thai capital with leaders of the radical Marxist group over the past few weeks.

Tokyo, a major financial contributor to Cambodia's United Nations peace process, has proposed the establishment of an Administrative Consultative Body (ACB) attached to the SNC and formed, like the council itself, with representatives of all Cambodian rival factions.

The proposal is aimed at breaking an impasse caused by the Khmer Rouge refusal to comply with the U.N. programme launched in June for disarmament of the factions unless Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government is dissolved.

Kakisawa told Prince Sihanouk that while the Khmer Rouge had been "serious" in their discussions with the Japanese and the Thais, "substantial differences" remained, spokeswoman Taeko Takahashi said.

"He observed that time was running out," she added.

This was an apparent reference to the the U.N. timetable for elections in Cambodia in mid 1993. If this objective is to be met disarmament measures should be completed soon to allow for registration procedures to go ahead smoothly.

Kakisawa is here to attend a ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. Prince Sihanouk arrived earlier in the week for talks with Thai Government officials and will leave later Thursday for Cambodia.

He was quoted by the Japanese spokeswoman as telling Kakisawa that he was "not optimistic" about the Khmer Rouge rejoining the peace process.

The prince, in earlier statements, has said the peace process should go ahead and planned U.N.-organised elections next year be held without Khmer Rouge participation if the faction continued its boycott.

### KR Drops Demand for Phnom Penh Government End

*BK0709125192 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 7 (AFP)—The holdout Khmer Rouge [KR] faction said Monday that it was no longer demanding that the Phnom Penh government be dismantled as a condition for its participation in the Cambodian peace process.

"We do not ask for the dismantling of the existing administrative structure of any party," Khmer Rouge official Tep Khunnal told a press conference.

The faction also said it would participate in U.N.-run elections in May 1993 if the United Nations could assure a neutral political environment in Cambodia.

But the goal of the Khmer Rouge in the election was not to win seats in the new assembly, Tep Khunnal said.

"The election for us is not an end in itself," he said. "It is a means to restore peace, independence and national reconciliation in Cambodia."

However, the Khmer Rouge official added that the faction's proposals to break the impasse in the peace

process, which were currently being negotiated by Thai and Japanese officials, must be accepted.

The Khmer Rouge wants to set up an Administrative Consultative Body (ACB) that would have the same composition as the Supreme National Council (SNC) and help boost the SNC's power on daily administrative matters in Cambodia.

The faction also wants consultative committees to be placed inside the administrative structures of the four factions involved in the peace plan, including the police.

Tep Khunnal distanced his faction from two earlier calls for the resignation of U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi, which were broadcasted by a Khmer Rouge radio station.

He said the radio station was simply reporting a demand from the Canada-based Committee for the Advancement of Democracy and the Development of Kampuchea (Cambodia) which was "not connected" to the Khmer Rouge.

"We have never made any official statement in this regard," he said. "We have great respect toward Mr. Akashi."

Asked whether the faction's nominal leader, Khieu Samphan, would discuss the issue with Akashi during a meeting scheduled for Wednesday, he said: "It would be too grotesque for Mr. Khieu Samphan to come and ask Mr. Akashi to resign."

The Khmer Rouge official also said that UNTAC was not capable of fulfilling its mandate of bringing peace to the country and needed the help of the faction's new proposals.

"It is a reality that UNTAC alone cannot provide a neutral political environment, so we see the need for setting up consultative committees composed of the representatives of the four Cambodian parties in order to assist UNTAC in control and supervision," he said.

He added that UNTAC alone could not supervise the country's civil administration and the disarming and demobilization of soldiers from the various factions.

The proposals were to be discussed again in Bangkok after a series of meetings last month ended without resolution.

## People Reportedly Want 'Traitors' Put on Trial

*BK0809034092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Unattributed commentary: "The Cambodian People Propose the Setting up of a People's Judicial Committee To Try and Sentence Traitors Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, and Hor Namhong for Selling Out the Nation to Vietnam"]

[Text] It is known to all that the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] came to commit aggression against Cambodia at the end of 1978 and installed puppets Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, Hor Namhong, Tie Banh, and so forth, as the Yuon puppet government to serve as a smokescreen in carrying out the Yuon's aggressive policy to occupy Cambodia and bleed the Cambodian people for the past 14 years. It is also known to all that the Cambodian people both inside and outside the country have nurtured great hatred against the Yuon aggressors and their puppets.

After the Paris agreement was signed, the Cambodian people hoped that these traitors, Yuon puppets, would implement the agreement to enable Cambodia to enjoy peace and independence, return to the national society, stop serving the Yuon aggressors and selling out the nation to the Yuon, and join the national reconciliation by correctly implementing the agreement.

1. They should hand over the role to the Supreme National Council [SNC], as defined in the agreement, as the legitimate body and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period, and dissolve the Yuon aggressive regime.

2. They should allow the SNC to carry out its role in cooperation with the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in managing all affairs, particularly:

A) in supervising the total withdrawal of all categories of Yuon forces from Cambodia;

B) in supervising the demobilization of the four Cambodian factions' armed forces, 70 percent at first and then 100 percent.

Only by so doing can there be a neutral political atmosphere—in which there is no winner nor loser—for achieving genuine national reconciliation through a free, democratic, correct, and fair election.

But, 10 months have elapsed, the Yuon aggressors and these Yuon puppets have not implemented the agreement. On the contrary, with the help of the bad elements in the UNTAC, they have launched deceptive activities to avoid any verification of the presence of the Yuon aggressors and to allow the Yuon forces and Yuon puppet regime to continue controlling Cambodia. Meanwhile, the SNC has not been given any role to play.

Through this situation, the Cambodian people have clearly concluded that puppets Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, Hor Namhong, Tie Banh, and so forth have not changed their true nature as Yuon lackeys, puppets, and traitors who have sold out the nation to the Yuon, and that nothing can be settled with these Yuon puppets because they will only follow the order of their Yuon master to do anything to enable Yuon forces to continue occupying Cambodia.

Therefore, the Cambodian people are of the opinion that, since the Yuon puppets continue to serve the Yuon and refuse to implement the agreement and join in

national reconciliation for the peace, independence, and reconstruction of Cambodia, they want a people's judicial committee to be set up in villages, communes, districts, and provinces to try and sentence these Yuon lackeys according to their traitorous acts—selling out the nation to the Yuon and massacring the Cambodian people—committed over the past 14 years.

## UNTAC Urged To Give 'Power' to SNC

*BK0909025892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Unattributed commentary: "If the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia Still Does Not Verify the Presence of the Vietnamese Aggressor Forces and the Supreme National Council Still Does Not Have Any Role, Will It Be Possible To Resolve the Cambodian Problem?"]

[Text] During a recent meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Siem Reap Province, Mr. Akashi, chief of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], solemnly declared his acceptance that there should not be any government in Cambodia during the transitional period and that all the power should be invested in UNTAC and SNC.

According to the text, this declaration of the UNTAC chief is more or less in line with the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement. But in actual deed, has the UNTAC chief acted as he declared? Has the UNTAC used the power it has to verify the presence of the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces? Has it given the SNC the power to control and manage state affairs?

Since its deployment in Cambodia, the UNTAC has not yet verified the presence of the Yuon aggressor forces. The UNTAC chief even said that there were no Yuon in Cambodia.

This statement, which was made despite the fact that he has not yet carried out any verification, has encouraged the Yuon aggressors to carry on their aggression and occupation of Cambodia. This is why the Yuon aggressor forces are still commanding the puppets in all ministries, departments, and offices in Phnom Penh and in the provinces, communes, and even villages. And in addition to the existing two million Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, new Vietnamese immigrants are flowing in regularly.

The UNTAC chief has not yet handed over the role to the SNC. At present, the SNC has no power to fulfill its task as the sole legitimate body and source of power in Cambodia. Without power, the SNC cannot control and manage state affairs. This is because the UNTAC chief has supported the preservation of the Yuon puppet regime, enabling this traitorous regime to further control state affairs.

Given the UNTAC chief's statement and his course of action, it is impossible to end the Yuon war of aggression against Cambodia. This problem can be resolved only after the UNTAC supervises the total withdrawal of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia and the UNTAC chief gives the SNC full power to control and manage all state affairs.

## Sihanouk's Activities in Jakarta Reported

*BK0809130992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 8 Sep 92*

["Report on the activities of the delegation of the Cambodian Supreme National Council in Indonesia"]

[Text] During the time His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, attended the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Jakarta, the prince met and received foreign personalities and reporters according to the following schedule:

On 3 September 1992: With foreign radio and television networks; His Excellency [H.E.] Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestinian State; H.E. President of (?Maldives); H.E. Prime Minister of Tunisia; H.E. Prime Minister of Malaysia; and H.E. President of (?Cyprus);

On 4 September 1992: With H.E. Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; H.E. Begum Nazir Khaleda Zia, prime minister of Bangladesh and members of her delegation; H.E. Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Jordan; foreign correspondents and television networks; H.E. President of Namibia; H.E. Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal; H.E. Foreign Minister of Mozambique; H.E. Prime Minister of Yemen; H.E. Asa Sarasin, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand; and H.E. Prime Minister of the Republic of (?Armenia).

## Sihanouk Wants Thai-Japanese Effort To Continue

*BK0909071392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Sep 92 p 9*

[Text] Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk would like Thailand and Japan to continue efforts for the implementation of a United Nations-brokered peace agreement in Cambodia, a senior Thai official said yesterday.

The prince indicated that this procedure should include continued talks between Thailand and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, according to Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sarot Chawanawirat.

Thailand and Japan last month engaged in two rounds of talks with the Khmer Rouge who are stalling the October 1991 Paris Peace Agreement by refusing to join three other previously-warring factions in the crucial disarmament phase.

Mr Sarot was in Phnom Penh on September 1 and 2 for talks with Mr Hun Sen and Mr Yasushi Akashi, the UN Secretary General's special representative and head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

The prince expressed his wish during talks with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun yesterday evening. Prime Minister Anan accepted it for consideration but pointed out that the present government would soon be out of office.

The Prime Minister stressed that Thailand did not seek to be a mediator but had engaged in efforts so far because it is the "closest neighbour" to Cambodia and is a cosignatory of the Paris Peace Agreement, Mr Sarot said.

The Khmer Rouge have dropped previous demands for the dismantling of the Phnom Penh regime as a condition for joining the peace process. But they are insisting on a strengthening of the Supreme National Council (SNC) made up of all four Cambodian factions that were at war for 13 years.

The Khmer Rouge have accepted the Thai-Japanese proposal for an Administrative Consultative Body (ACB). But their call for the setting up of consultative committees "within" the existing administrative structure - in order to ensure "transparence" is yet to win support.

Mr Sarot said that considerable differences remained between the Thai-Japanese and the Khmer Rouge proposals.

Phnom Penh has rejected both proposals.

According to Prince Sihanouk, Mr Hun Sen argued that his administrative system was "very open already".

Accepting the ACB and the consultative committees, in Mr. Hun Sen's view would bring "imbalance" as it would enable the Khmer Rouge to see through his administration while he would have no means to look into the guerrillas' secretive structure, the prince said.

The prince made the point to reporters shortly after arriving here for a three-day visit. He was met at Don Muang airport by Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin and was later guest of honour at a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Anan.

Prince Sihanouk is due to preside over a meeting of the SNC with UNTAC in the northwestern Cambodian province of Siem Reap on Thursday.

On the following day, he visits a Khmer Rouge held area in Pailin where he will be greeted by guerrilla leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, sources said.

UNTAC is running the country pending general elections expected to take place in May 1993.

Prince Sihanouk did not rule out the possibility of civil war breaking out in the country after UNTAC withdraws following the elections.

He suggested that the reality of such a war breaking out would be up to the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh faction.

"There is a possibility," the prince told reporters, when asked to comment on the civil war and scenario.

## Tie Banh Attends Meeting on UNTAC Work

*BK0909100892 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Summary from poor reception] "On 4 September 1992, at our State of Cambodia's Defense Ministry, a ceremony was organized to disseminate the control work of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in the Army. It was addressed by General (Wirote), chief of UNTAC's civilian administration section within the Defense Ministry. This ceremony was held in the presence of His Excellency General Tie Banh, standing member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, State of Cambodia's defense minister, and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council."

Some leading officials from the Defense Ministry and various departments under the ministry were also present. The UN official spoke in detail about various tasks of UNTAC in Cambodia. He also talked about the Khmer Rouge's refusal to implement the peace agreement and said UNTAC is making efforts to get all Cambodian parties to implement the second phase of the Paris agreement.

## Kompong Speu Needs Aid of '3,000 Tonnes' of Rice

*BK1009074492 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Excerpt] According to a survey by Kompong Speu Province's Rescue Commmittee, some 40,000 families in the province, or nearly half of the local population, are now in need of food aid on account of recent floods and droughts. Among those needy people, more than half of them are unhealthy while many others are infected by contagious diseases. The districts of Bar Set, Thpong, Udong, and Samraong Tong are the utterly poverty-stricken areas.

Mr. Say Chum, vice chairman of the local Rescue Committee, said to temporarily deal with the current shortage until the completion of the upcoming rainy-season rice harvest, Kompong Speu Province needs some 3,000 tonnes of rice as humanitarian aid to distribute to those needy people. [passage omitted]

## Laos

### Phoun Sipaseut Attends DPRK Day Reception

*BK1009041892 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] On the evening of 8 September, Chang Yong-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Laos, held a reception at his residence in Vientiane in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the DPRK's national day, 9 September. Attending the reception on this occasion were Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Maisouk Saisompheng, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction and chairman of the Lao Committee in Support of the Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Nation, along with deputy ministers and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

### DPRK Officials Greeted on National Day

*BK1009042492 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Today, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and president of state; Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], separately sent messages of greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK, on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the DPRK's national day, 9 September. Main contents of the messages read as follow:

Throughout the past 44 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, the fraternal Korean people have won great achievements in the cause of defending and building their advanced and modern country. They have also resolutely carried out struggle to sovereignly reunify the nation.

The Lao leaders expressed great satisfaction over the increasing promotion and expansion of the friendly relations, solidarity, and cooperation between the LPDR and the DPRK for the common benefits of the two peoples and in the interest of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the rest of thw world.

### Thai Commerce Group Received by Economy Minister

*BK0709110892 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 7 (KPL)—Khamphoui Keoboualapha, vice prime minister and minister of economy, planning and finance, yesterday afternoon received here a delegation of Thai commerce [as received] headed by Amaret Sila-on, minister of commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand.

During the meeting of cordial and good understanding atmosphere, the vice premier expressed conviction that the visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democtratic Republic] by the Thai commerce delegation especially following the meeting with the Lao delegation, would create favourable conditions to the expansion of commercial cooperation between Laos and Thailand on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

On the same day afternoon, the Thai delegation left Vientiane Capital for Vientiane Province, 90 km north of Vientiane Capital, to visit Nam Ngum Dam and held talks with a Lao delegation of commerce headed by Mr. Sompadit Volasan, acting minister of commerce and tourism.

The Thai delegation arrived here on September 6 on a two-day working visit to Laos.

### Received by Prime Minister

*BK1009052692 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] On the morning of 7 September, Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received a courtesy call from a trade delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on.

The meeting and talk between the guests and the host proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. On this occasion, Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon expressed a welcome to the Thai delegation's visit to Laos, saying that the visit has brought about the improvement and strengthening of the trade cooperation between Thailand and Laos. He added that the visit has also worthily contributed to increasingly promoting and building the fraternal relations between the peoples of the two countries.

In conclusion, the prime minister wished the Thai trade delegation glorious success in its visit to Laos.

### Premier Receives Thanks From Moldovan Counterpart

*BK1009045692 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Sep 92*

["Message of thanks" from His Excellency Andrey Sangeli, prime minister of the Republic of Moldova, to His Excellency Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; date not given]

[Text] Your excellency prime minister, I would like to express wholehearted thanks to your excellency for the sincere greetings and best wishes that you have sent to me on the occasion of my appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Moldova. I am convinced that the Moldovan government, under my leadership, will do everything possible to consolidate, ever more profoundly, the relations between our two countries for the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

I would like to avail myself of this occasion to wish your excellency, the government, and all people of Laos peace, happy and plentiful life, and prosperity.

### Assistance Approved for Development, Agriculture

*BK0509121592 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 5 Sep 92*

[Text] Vientiane, Sept. 5 (KPL)—The Asian Development Bank [ADB] has approved a U.S. dollars 1.29 million technical assistance grant to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] for the institutional development and strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MAF).

Co-financing for the grant will come from the Japan Special Fund, indicated the ADB press release.

The technical assistance will assist the government in broadening MAF's capabilities and expanding its capacity to provide support services for agricultural development in the private sector, as mandated by the government's new economic mechanism.

Under the new economic mechanism, the primarily centrally-planned economy is expected to be transformed into a market-oriented system—opening up the economy to allow for more effective use of natural resources and for developing appropriate "macromanagement" support and regulatory requirements.

The government has adopted a medium-term sector program for agricultural development and adjustment. This program would reduce significantly the capital investment role of MAF and allow it to focus its scarce resources in areas where it can have greater impact in supporting market development.

The ministry—particularly its Department of Planning, Finance and International Cooperation—needs assistance in developing its capability to coordinate development programming and to strengthen its linkages with other ministries. This will be done by establishing and strengthening capabilities within MAF in programming, resource management, budgeting, budget administration, and in monitoring and evaluation through the development resources in accordance with a carefully developed manpower plan. Training and direct support will also be required.

The technical assistance consultant team, to be recruited in accordance with the bank's guidelines on the use of consultants, will assist the government with the institutional development and strengthening of MAF and the establishment of an appropriate operational and administrative framework to plan and coordinate national programs for the agriculture sector. The technical assistance will also assist the government in creating a single entity to coordinate manpower development activities within all MAF line departments to ensure the efficient use of resources.

Workshop and training courses will also help staff of the key line departments improve their management of national programs.

The total cost of the technical assistance is dollars 1.35 million, consisting of dollars 1.132 million in foreign exchange costs and dollars 0.218 million in local currency costs. The entire foreign exchange cost and dollars 0.158 million equivalent in local currency costs totalling dollars 1.29 million will be financed by the bank on a grant basis (dollars 0.60 million from the Japan Special Fund and dollars 0.69 million from the bank-funded technical assistance program).

The executing agency for the technical assistance will be MAF through the Department of Planning, Finance and International Cooperation, or its successor following the restructuring of MAF.

## Philippines

### Manila Seeks Extradition Treaty With U.S.

*HK1009051492 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 10 Sep 92 p 16*

[By Bernie C. Perez]

[Text] The Philippine Government yesterday expressed its willingness to forge an extradition treaty with the United States Government. To this end, the the Department of Justice (DoJ) asked the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) to formally inform the U.S. embassy of the country's intent to formalize the move.

The U.S. and Philippine Governments signed an extradition treaty sometime in 1981. The treaty, however, remained unimplemented since only the Philippine Government met the ratification requirement, with the U.S. Senate registering strong objections to the move.

In his letter to Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon noted it is to the better interest of the criminal justice system in the Philippines that such a treaty be concluded and made effective. "The administration is strongly committed to punish violators of our penal laws in connection with its thrusts to maintain law and order and administer justice," Mr. Drilon said.

However, the justice chief noted this commitment has been overwhelmed in many cases by the exodus of suspects to other countries. "Filipino nationals, who have been charged with the commission of common crimes in this country, have successfully evaded criminal prosecution by fleeing abroad, including the U.S. where our courts have no criminal jurisdiction over Filipino nationals who are residents there," he stressed.

"Hopefully, this situation can be altered by the successful execution of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Extradition Treaty," Mr. Drilon said.

## Manila Seeks Formal Talks on Spratlys Dispute

*HK1009044792 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 10 Sep 92 pp 1, 6*

[By Johanna Son with Elizabeth Perez]

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] confirmed yesterday government efforts to convince rival claimants to the disputed Spratlys islands to seek a solution through formal negotiations.

In an interview, Foreign Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino said, "We would like to see what can be done by way of cooperative efforts there."

A top level official also said the Philippines would be looking to initiate "more dialogue" on a formal level "among all the players" in the Spratlys dispute following the Asean foreign ministers' declaration on the South China Sea issued in July.

This would be a significant improvement from the Asean declaration, which was basically issued only by the organization's six members, and from the informal security workshops that Indonesia has been sponsoring for all claimants.

Asean members which are claimants to the Spratlys are Malaysia, Brunei and the Philippines. Vietnam, an Asean observer, supported the South China Sea Declaration.

China, which is not a member of Asean but was a guest at the Foreign Ministers meeting, cautiously backed it. The other non-Asean claimant is Taiwan.

Other sources explained that while the DFA's exploration of the initiative was "not yet policy, there is a desire in this building (Department of Foreign Affairs) for that."

The official said President Ramos has not yet discussed the matter although he did call for "joint and mutually beneficial explorations and development of the resources" in the South China Sea at the Asean meeting.

Likewise, Manila cannot act "until we have consulted a few other countries," the source added. Cooperation talks would for the meantime set aside the question of sovereignty.

Severino said a possible topic for discussion could be an inventory of resources in the South China Sea supposedly rich in gas and mineral resources.

He defined official level talks on cooperation as that beyond the expression of Asean ministers on peaceful resolution of the Spratlys dispute, and beyond the informal workshops hosted by Indonesia.

Severino said the Asean declaration was mainly "limited" to Asean members. Asean, though, had invited all claimants to subscribe to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in Southeast Asia as the basis for establishing a "code of international conduct over the South China sea."

After Asean members, observer and guest countries reaffirmed their pledge not to use violence in the South China Sea, foreign affairs officials said it was time to progress beyond those words to actual cooperation.

China has been perceived as cool to holding formal talks and prefers a low key, informal approach, although it publicly offered joint cooperation with Malaysia recently.

Officials said that while the DFA had not yet fully defined its position, the "desire" to see cooperation start is there.

In a separate interview, Speaker Pro Tempore Raul Daza said the Philippines will push for a unified Asean stand on the Spratly conflict at the Asean InterParliamentary Organization (AIPO) conference on September 21-26.

This, Daza said, will strengthen Asean nations' claims over the Spratlys as against claims made by non-Asean countries.

Daza, a member of the 18-man delegation attending the 13th AIPO conference in Jakarta, Indonesia, said that during last year's AIPO conference in Kuala Lumpur, Asean members had already tried to discuss the Spratlys conflict but failed to come up with an official stand.

"So we will propose that initiatives taken last year be continued so that the conflict can be resolved in a peaceful manner," he said.

## Communist Chief Urges Continuing Armed Struggle

*HK0909051292 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Sep 92 pp 1, 20*

[By Bong Reblando]

[Text] Amsterdam, The Netherlands—Jose Ma. Sison, founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), urged all field commanders of the rebel New People's Army (NPA) all over the country yesterday to continue the armed struggle against the government.

In an interview at the International Hilton here, Sison, who acts as consultant to the National Democratic Front (NDF) panel which concluded a round of preliminary peace talks with the government here last week, specifically urged Gregorio Rosal alias "Ka [Comrade] Roger" of the Melito Glor Command and Leopoldo Mabilangan alias "Ka Hector" of the Mt. Banahaw Command of the NPA, both operating in the Southern Tagalog region, to continue the fight.

Sison noted that President Ramos and Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, together with AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Gen. Lisandro Abadia, have

ordered the Philippine military to continue operations against the insurgents while the talks between the government and the rebels are going on.

"This means business as usual," Sison said.

Sison, who said he does not hold any position in the CPP, has been tagged by the AFP as having reassumed the chairmanship of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philipines upon his release from detention by then President Corazon C. Aquino in 1986.

Asked if he favors the legalization of the Communist Party, as embodied in an enrolled bill passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives which effectively repealed the Anti-Subversion Law, Sison said: "Since its enactment, Republic Act 1700 has been an instrument of coercion against the people. It has been used to suppress democracy and guarantee the oppression and exploitation of the people by the U.S. imperialists and their comprador and landlord puppets in the Philippines. It is, therefore, good for the Congress to repeal this bill of attainder."

However, Sison said, the repeal of the oppressive law does not necessarily guarantee democracy in the Philippines because "there are other oppressive laws and there can be new ones arising to deal with political offenses as criminal offenses with heavier penalties."

Sison hailed President Ramos' effort in sending his emissaries to the headquarters of the NDF in Utrecht to talk peace, saying the President is sincere in his desire to achieve peace in the Philippines.

The National Democratic Front is a coalition of 14 left-wing revolutionary organizations, including the CPP and the NPA, which seeks to establish a Marxist state in the Philippines principally through armed struggle. It is active in all but 5 provinces in the country.

Sison said NDF leaders are hopeful that the final talks between the rebel organization and the National Unification Commission to be headed by Comelec Commissioner Haydee Yorac will be fruitful and will result in unity among Filipinos.

Sison, however, pressed that the peace talks must be held on "neutral grounds" such as Hong Kong, Brussels, or the Netherlands.

Sison also clarified that former newsman Satur Ocampo, who was released by the government last month, is not the highest officer of the NDF in the Philippines.

He said the NDF chairman is Manuel Romero, whom Fr. Luis Jalandoni, NDF vice chairman and head of its panel in the preliminary talks, is consulting on the details of the rebel coalition's position in the ongoing peace negotiations.

Sison explained that in the CPP, the NPA, and the NDF organizations, if a top officer is killed or captured, he or she is immediately replaced by the second highest-ranking officer.

Romero has been NDF chairman since the capture of Ocampo in 1989, he said.

## NPA's Kintanar Urges Ramos To Release Detainees

*HK0709131392 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Text] Romulo Kintanar, New People's Army [NPA] chief, has urged President Ramos to free all political detainees, including labor leader Jaime Tadeo, in line with the government's efforts to achieve social, economic, and political reforms.

Kintanar said this will erase the people's fear that more violence would ensue and restore their trust in the government.

He also agreed with proposals to look into the military's human rights violations and abuse of political prisoners. He admitted that some NPA members committed human rights violations, although he attributed these to military abuses.

[Begin Kintanar recording] Both the NPA and the military are guilty. But based on experience, we could avoid these violations, especially if there is unity in discussing human rights and the protocols of war, which are part of the discussions. There is a need to investigate the human rights violations so that the people will know what really happened during the people's war. [end recording]

Kintanar also stressed that his temporary release was due not to the amnesty program being implemented by the government, but to the long-running legal battle before the courts.

He added that President Ramos should seriously consider the recommendations reached between National Democratic Front representative Luis Jalandoni and Congressmen Jose Yap on how to achieve peace in the country.

## Communist Negotiators Offered Safe Conduct Passes

*HK0909081292 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon confirmed today that the government has offered to give safe conduct passes to National Democratic Front [NDF] leaders returning to the country to participate in the coming peace talks. The offer was made by Congressman Jose Yap, the government's emissary to the recently concluded exploratory talks with Communist Party leaders in The Hague.

[NDF leaders] Jose Maria Sison and Luis Jalandoni said the talks should be conducted outside the country for fear that some military factions and other groups may

sabotage the peace negotiations. Drilon said in a television interview this morning that initial steps are now being taken to process the NDF leaders' safe conduct passes.

## Muslim Rebel Chief Rejects Peace Offer

*HK0909130092 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] The Philippine diplomatic mission in Saudi Arabia has sent peace feelers to Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

At the same, the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] has also urged the MNLF to take advantage of the government's peace initiative.

A report filed by the Philippine embassy in Jeddah said that the ICO Secretariat responded positively to the country's formation of the National Unification Commission which will oversee the implementation of the Ramos administration's amnesty offer; however, Misuari was reportedly indifferent to the government's peace offer.

## Honasan's Men Allegedly Considering Amnesty Offer

*HK0909073692 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 9 Sep 92 pp 1, 6*

[By Frank Longid and Joey Caburnida—italicized passages published in Tagalog]

[Text] Rebel soldiers still in the underground with cashiered Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan want to come out in the open and accept of President Ramos' amnesty offer, sources both in the rebel and government sides told the Chronicle yesterday.

A renegade junior officer said there is a growing sentiment among members of Honasan's Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) that it was time to give up the armed struggle and "work within the system."

"Some junior officers and enlisted men currently underground have expressed their willingness to surface (and work for reforms) in the mainstream, *it's hard to institute reforms when you are in the underground,*" he said.

He added that many RAM members "are willing to help the government and give the peace process a try."

A ranking military official who did not want to be identified confirmed this, saying he himself had spoken with detained and fugitive military rebels who voiced the same sentiments.

"It seems that they have finally realized that they will be in a better position to effect the changes they are fighting for if they work from the inside," the Camp Aguinaldo official said.

The possibility of RAM members turning themselves in came about after the Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen. Lisandro Abadia, said on Monday he had spoken with a RAM leader who told him that Honasan was keen on accepting Mr Ramos' amnesty offer.

Yesterday, Abadia said the rightist rebels were "very positive" about the government's new peace initiative.

Abadia, however, emphasized that he had not met with Honasan himself. He also said he had met with the RAM leader on his personal initiative "to explain the whole amnesty package."

The Camp Aguinaldo source said one factor strongly influencing the change of heart among RAM members is that the new President had come from the military.

"Their (rebel soldiers') ideology is not as radical as that of the communist insurgents...*They have the same ideology as Ramos*—they only seek reforms," he said.

"*Before, they felt that the government betrayed them.* I don't think that feeling exists now," he added.

However, a source close to the leadership of another rightist group, the Young Officers Union (YOU), said he doubted whether many rebel officers would want to return to active service.

"They'll probably just collect their back pay and resign or retire. *However, the enlisted men may go back,* because there is no other recourse for them," the source said.

Some RAM leaders said they welcomed Mr Ramos' peace offer but that, like the communist leaders, they feel that the amnesty "must be accompanied by meaningful reforms."

"We want the peace process to prosper sincerely...we want this to go on without so much media fanfare," one of the leaders told the Chronicle.

He added, "Just because we are expressing willingness to work from within does not mean we are abandoning our cause. It will be hypocritical for us to say we will stop condemning what is unjust...we will continue to seek reforms despite amnesty."

He called for "stronger leadership" from Mr Ramos, who he said should not rely on committees for his decision-making.

Leaders of both the rightist and leftist movement have also welcomed the appointment of Commission on Elections Commissioner Haydee Yorac as chairman of the National Unification Commission (NUC), which will come up with a comprehensive amnesty program for Malacanang.

"*The appointment of Yorac is a welcome development,*" said newly freed communist leader Satur Ocampo. A RAM leader said "*I do not have any doubts about Haydee.*"

The RAM leader said they also welcomed the possibility that a former fellow rebel, Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan, is being considered for an advisory seat in the NUC.

On the leftist front, a military official allayed fears that holding peace talks with the communist National Democratic Front [NDF] in a foreign country would give the rebels a status of belligerence.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Article 3 of the April 1947 Geneva Convention, if applied in a the local insurgency problem, "shall not affect the status of the parties involved in the conflict."

This means that the application of the Geneva Convention in the Philippine communist insurgency will not automatically give the insurgent forces a status by which they can be of equal footing with the government and through which they can attain international recognition and support as a separate state.

Mr Ramos has rejected the NDF proposal to hold talks in a foreign country, saying the communist rebellion is an "internal problem."

Although Mr Ramos did not touch on the belligence issue, he specifically rejected the NDF's reasoning that its negotiators would be facing security risks if the talks were held in the country.

But the military source said the government was seriously studying the provisions of the Geneva Convention even before Mr Ramos made known his position.

"There must be other legal and constitutional considerations involved in this issue. That's why the Department of Justice is undertaking a comprehensive study on the legal and constitutional repercussions of the application of the Geneva Conventions to the insurgency conflict," he said.

## Abadia Wants More Military Rebels Released

*HK1009033792 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Sep 92 p 1*

[By Cynthia Balana and Dario Agnote]

[Text] Gen. Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, yesterday said he has recommended to President Ramos the immediate release of more detained military rebels, including ranking leaders of failed coup attempts, as part of the administration's peace efforts.

This developed as fugitive military officers said they were willing to surface once the administration's amnesty package for rebels was wrapped up.

Among those still detained at the Camp Aguinaldo detention center for leading past coup attempts are former Brigadier Generals Edgardo Abenina, Marcelo Blando and Jose Commendador and former Colonels Alexander Noble and Oscar Legaspi.

Sources at Camp Aguinaldo said the five coup leaders have applied for temporary release.

"We have recommended another batch, about less than 10 of them, for release. Some of them are ranking military rebels," Abadia told newsmen after attending the 26th anniversary celebration of the National Police Commission in Malacanang.

He refused to identify them, but said their temporary release was part of the administration's confidence-building measures to encourage them and other military rebels to apply for amnesty.

On Aug. 25, the President ordered the release of 16 military dissidents and five communist leaders as part of his administration's efforts to bring about lasting peace in the country.

Among those released to the custody of their commanding officers was Air Force Col. Oscar Canlas, who had been convicted to 12 years at hard labor by a military court for leading the takeover of GMA [Greater Manila Arts] Channel 7 compound on Jan. 28, 1987.

Their temporary release was recommended by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and Interior and Local Government Secretary Rafael Alunan III.

As this developed, a right-wing underground source told the INQUIRER that many fugitive military officers have shown interest in the President's peace overtures.

Those who are still in the underground include former Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, Commodore Domingo Calajate, Brig. Gen. Antonio Ma. Zumel, Navy Capt. Felix Turingan, Army Capt. Reynaldo Samaco, 1st Lt. Gregor Mendel Panelo, 1st Lt. Emil Ong, Army Capt. Isidro Mutya and Army Capt. Danilo Pimentel.

Military records show that at least 73 enlisted personnel are still unaccounted for.

The source said many of the fugitive officers were willing to surface and apply for amnesty.

But they want to know more details of the administration's amnesty package, the source said.

They are also proposing that former coup leader Eduardo "Red" Kapunan be named to the National Unification Commission [NUC] even as a consultant.

"Red will be able to help a lot in the NUC because of his experience," the source said. "And he has the trust of rebel elements."

The NUC, to be convened on Sept. 16, will draw up the government's action plan for establishing peace with leftist and rightist rebels.

The source stressed that the military rebels would continue to seek reforms even after their return to the fold of the law.

"Nothing will actually change if we surface because the call for reforms is still there," the source said. "But there are some difficulties in instituting reforms when you are in the underground."

The 16 military rebels earlier released by the President could not be reached for comment. The INQUIRER learned from military sources that no less than Abadia had barred the officers from making statements.

Abadia, meanwhile, said that while he has been meeting with ultra-rightist leaders, Honasan was not one of them.

He said on Monday that he met twice last week with "somebody" he identified only as an officer of the rebel Reform the Armed Forces Movement to discuss the amnesty plan.

He said the RAM [Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance] officer was "very happy" with it.

When asked if Honasan would avail himself of the amnesty offer, Abadia said, "Yeah, at some future date."

He also said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers and rank-and-file were united behind the administration's peace initiatives, including the grant of amnesty to rebels.

Abadia also said he was hopeful that most of the remaining 13,000 communist insurgents would avail themselves of the amnesty offer.

## 'Thousands' Flee After Flooding, Mudflows

*HK0309020892 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Text] A total of 72 people have been killed and thousands of families forced to flee their homes over the past two weeks because of lahar and floods. According to regional disaster coordinating council [RDCC] officials, lahar continues to flow down the slopes of Mt. Pinatubo, even reaching as far as the Nueva Ecija boundary.

The RDCC has also reported that five people were killed recently when they were overtaken by lahar brought about by continuous rainfall.

Meanwhile, the Office of Civil Defense estimates that the total damage caused by floods and lahar on agriculture and infrastructure amounts to P212 million [Philippine pesos].

It has also been learned that 52 towns in Zambales, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan and Bataan are still under water.

## Ramos Asks for Foreign Aid for Pinatubo Victims

*HK0709130592 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Sep 92*

[Text] President Ramos has called on foreign donors to help the victims of the continued rampage of lahar and mudflows from Mount Pinatubo in Central Luzon. He also called on Filipinos overseas to help their countrymen. Yesterday, Ramos appealed to people within the country to give help to Central Luzon residents. The president also ordered the Bureau of Customs to release confiscated foodstuffs for distribution to the thousands who were victims of the lahar rampage in Central Luzon. Thousands of families in Tarlac, Pampanga, and Zambales have been evacuated due to lahar and mudflows from Mount Pinatubo.

## Alunan Orders National Police Commission Revamp

*HK0809034592 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 Sep 92 p 6*

[Excerpts] At least 20 top-level positions of the National Police Commission [Napolcom] will be affected by a major revamp ordered yesterday by Secretary Rafael Alunan III of the Department of Interior and Local Government.

Alunan, ex-officio chairman of Napolcom, announced the revamp during the commission's 26th founding anniversary held at its Makati central office.

Directly under the Office of the President, Napolcom handles the administrative affairs of the entire Philippine National Police (PNP).

Affected by the revamp are 15 regional Napolcom officers and at least five other officers assigned at the central office.

Alunan said the shake-up in the commission is "non-disciplinary but is intended to improve managerial horizons."

Alunan said that he will implement "limited structural refinements to improve the Napolcom's service delivery capability in support of decentralization."

At the same time, Alunan bestowed broad powers on the Regional Operations Management Office, formerly the Regional Affairs Office. [passage omitted]

Nearly all the 15 regional offices are affected by the lateral shifting or promotion occasioned by the retirement or resignation of incumbents. [passage omitted]

## Ramos Makes 16 Ad Interim Cabinet Appointments

*HK0809030392 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 92 pp 1, 19*

[Text] President Ramos said yesterday that he is giving ad interim appointments to 16 Cabinet members still awaiting confirmation from the Commission on Appointments.

The President said that, because the Congress is in recess, he had to make the appointments to continue the implementation of the government's programs in each department.

Extended ad interim appointments were: Secretaries Roberto Romulo (Foreign Affairs), Ramon del Rosario Jr. (Finance), Franklin Drilon (Justice), Jose de Jesus (Public Works and Highways), Rafael Alunan III (Interior and Local Government), Rizalino Navarro (Trade and Industry), Renato de Villa (Defense), Ernesto Garilao (Agrarian Reform), Roberto Sebastian (Agriculture), Jesus Garcia Jr. (Transportation and Communication), Juan Flavier (Health), Armand Fabella (Education), Ma Nieves Confesor (Labour and Employment), Angel Alcala (Environment and Natural Resources), Rodolfo Reyes (Press), and Cielito Habito, director-general of the National Economic and development Authority.

### Congress Rejects Plan To Impose Death Penalty

*HK0709055892 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 7 Sep 92 p 1*

[By Redempto Anda]

[Text] Congress will reject President Ramos' proposal to make rebellion and other forms of armed uprising against the government a "heinous crime" punishable with death on grounds that it contradicts the government's move to extend amnesty to rebels.

Speaker Jose de Venecia, at a press conference Friday, said the House would "consult with Malacanang regarding this matter" as he strongly hinted that the bill would be revised.

The move to declare rebellion a heinous crime was added to the list of offenses in House Bill 62, which would reimpose the death penalty.

Curiously, some congressmen observed, the original bill filed by Cebu Rep. Pablo Garcia did not include rebellion among the crimes punishable by death and that it was inserted only in the certified version of the bill submitted by Malacanang.

Albay Rep. Edcel Lagman, leader of the "progressive" bloc in the House, expressed doubt that the bill would be approved. "Not a single cent should be spent in the restoration of the death penalty. The electric chair should be consigned to the museum," Lagman said.

Lagman's group has also urged Congress to repeal other laws that allow the filing of common-crime charges against suspected rebels.

National Democratic Front (NDF) officials based in the Netherlands, in an earlier statement, also said the proposal put into question the government's sincerity in offering amnesty.

The certification of the death-penalty bill came following Congress' passage of a measure repealing Republic Act 1700, which paved the way for the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

The government also appeared to have achieved a breakthrough in recent talks with NDF representatives in Europe, which could lead to new peace talks.

"Since the CPP and similar subversive organizations would already be legalized and amnesty granted to all rebels, there would no longer be any justification for taking up arms against the state," Mr. Ramos said in his letter to de Venecia certifying the bill.

But Lagman said increasing the penalty for rebellion "has torpedoed" the forthcoming talks. "The grave doubts of many members of Congress in the sincerity of the Executive in pursuing a peaceable solution to the insurgency problem has been confirmed by the insertion of rebellion in the death-penalty bill," he said.

Sorsogon Rep. Bonifacio Gillego said the proposal breaks "a universally accepted notion" that a people's recourse to armed uprising may be justified "as a last recourse," especially under "anti-democratic" and authoritarian governments.

"To debate it (rebellion) as a heinous crime is anti-democratic in its ultimate sense," Gillego, a former military intelligence officer, said. The bill is due for discussion by the House committee on justice when Congress resumes session on Sept. 28.

## Thailand

### Leaders, PRC Foreign Minister Discuss Cambodia

### Anan Receives Qian Qichen

*BK0909141192 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Speaking to reporters after receiving PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at Government House this evening, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said the PRC foreign minister had reaffirmed that China will continue to cooperate with Thailand in finding a solution to the Cambodian problem. The prime minister also revealed that the fighting inside Cambodia has now declined. Asked if he requested China's support for Thailand's effort to be the venue of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] secretariat in his meeting with Qian Qichen, the prime minister said the matter was not brought up for discussion. The PRC foreign minister is here to attend the APEC ministerial meeting hosted by the Thai Foreign Ministry on 10 and 11 September. However, the prime minister added that Thailand is ready to be chosen as the site of the APEC secretariat.

### Foreign Minister Asa Meets Qian

*BK0909141992 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin at the Foreign Ministry today. The two ministers held discussions for

more than two hours. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek reported to newsmen that they exchanged views on Cambodia and Sino-Thai relations involving economic, trade, and investment cooperation.

On Cambodia, Thailand and China agreed that support should be given so that the four Cambodian factions are equal and will be able to end their conflicts. On this, Prince Sihanouk should be encouraged to play a bigger role in his capacity as chairman of the Supreme National Council. China also supports the Thai-Japanese proposal on the setting up of an administrative consultative body for Cambodia, and is ready to contribute to its implementation.

The Chinese foreign minister also addressed newsmen saying that China wishes that the Cambodian election will be held according to schedule, that is, in early 1993, with the participation of all Cambodian factions.

## Spokesman on Asa-Qian Talks on Cambodia

*BK1009023392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Sep 92 p A4*

[Text] China yesterday objected to a call to isolate the Khmer Rouge from the election to be held in Cambodia next year, saying it would hamper the peace process.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Beijing would not support any idea which would obstruct the implementation of the Paris peace agreement.

Qian, who is attending the ministerial conference of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum here, said all Cambodian factions must be included in the election as they are signatories to the peace plan.

Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen have repeatedly called for the exclusion of the Marxist faction because of its refusal to disarm and abide by the peace plan's second phase.

Qian said China has supported continuing attempts by Thailand and Japan to break the impasse in implementing the peace pact.

Recently Thailand and Japan jointly put forward a proposal calling for the establishment of administrative consultative body, or ACB, to strengthen Cambodia's Supreme National Council. The proposal was incorporated with the Khmer Rouge's call for the setting up of six consultative committees within the existing structure of Phnom Penh to oversee key ministries and politic forces.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said Qian, during talks with Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, expressed China's gratitude to Thailand for its efforts in trying to break the deadlock.

Asa told Qian that Thailand and China should encourage the Cambodian factions to reach a compromise to avoid further conflict, Sakthip said.

Asa said the two countries should try to talk to all Cambodian factions to restore peace and Sihanouk should be encouraged to play a greater role in negotiating with the factions.

Sakthip also said China would send its Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin to Phnom Penh soon to discuss the Cambodian peace plan. Xu is scheduled to visit Hanoi to discuss the border disputes between the two countries.

## Sihanouk Arrives for Official Visit 8-10 Sep

*BK0809113792 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 8 Sep 92*

[Text] At 1230 today, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, his wife Princess Monique, and a ten-man party arrived at Bangkok Airport for a visit to Thailand as guests of the government from 8 to 10 September. This is the prince's first visit to Thailand in his capacity as head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia. He was greeted upon his arrival at the airport by Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin.

Prince Sihanouk told correspondents that during his stay in Thailand, he will hold discussions on the efforts to restore peace in Cambodia with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, and PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is scheduled to arrive in Thailand tonight. He said that he feared that fighting among Cambodian factions might break out again if he died.

At about 1830, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will hold a consultative meeting with Prince Sihanouk at the Ivory Room of Government House. After the meeting, the Thai prime minister will host a dinner reception for the Cambodian prince at Government House.

## Relations Established With Croatia

*BK1009075692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Announcement by the Prime Minister's Office on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Croatia]

[Text] Being desirous of promoting friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Croatia, the Governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Croatia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between their two countries beginning 9 September 1992 and exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level later.

Announced on 9 September 1992.
Signed: Anan Panyarachun, prime minister

## Diplomatic Relations Established With Slovenia

*BK1009075892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Announcement by the Prime Minister's Office on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Slovenia]

[Text] Being desirous of promoting friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Slovenia, the Governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Slovenia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between their two countries beginning 4 September 1992 and exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level later.

Announced on 9 September 1992.
Signed: Anan Panyarachun, prime minister

## 'Sweeping Purges' Seen in Military Reshuffle

*BK1009023192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 92 p 1*

[Excerpt] Army division commanders involved in the May crackdown on demonstrators were transferred to less powerful but more senior positions in the annual military reshuffle announced last night.

The reshuffle covered an unprecedented number of transfers and promotions involving 557 officers in the Armed Forces.

The reshuffle contained sweeping purges of officers in the Air Force and Supreme Command identified as followers of former Air Force Commander and Supreme Commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin.

"The transfer of the commanders of three divisions mobilised in the May crackdown cannot be seen as punishment since some were elevated to more senior positions," said one military affairs analyst.

"They were just moved from their former positions."

Second Infantry Division commander Maj-Gen Phanom Chinawicharana, Ninth Infantry Division commander Maj-Gen Suwinai Boribunnangkoon and First Division of the Royal Guards commander Maj-Gen Thitiphong Chennuwat, all of whom were directly involved in the crackdown on protesters, were transferred to chief-of-staff of the First Army Region, commander of the Fifth Infantry Division and deputy commander of the Second Army Corps respectively.

Another officer involved, Civil Affairs Department director Maj-Gen Thongchai Kuasakun, was appointed chief-of-staff of the Territorial Detence Department.

The only officer demoted was First Army Region chief-of-staff Maj-Gen Somphong Muangklam, who was transferred to the Amy headquarters. Maj-Gen Somphong was a close aide to Lt-Gen Chainarong Nunphakdi, the former commander of the First Army Region and a nephew of former army chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi. Lt-Gen Chainarong was earlier transferred to director of the Advanced Army Institute.

Replacing the commanders of the First, Second and Ninth divisions are Col Sompob Attanan, Col Niphon Pharannit and Fifth Division commander Maj-Gen Winit Krachangsin.

The reshuffle yesterday also saw the removal of two members of Chunlachomklao Royal Academy Class 5 and close associates of Gen Suchinda Khraprayun. They are assistant army commander-in-chief Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak, who was transferred to the office of the army commander-in-chief, and Second Army Region commander Lt-Gen Ariya Ukhotkit, who was appointed adviser to the Army.

Replacing Gen Paibul and Lt-Gen Ariya are Gen Choetchai Thiratthanon, attached to the army chief, and Territorial Detence Department director Lt-Gen Anuphab Songsunthon respectively. Both officers are members of the Class 5, but are known to have kept their distance from Gen Suchinda's clique.

Replacing Third Army Region commander Lt-Gen Phairot Chantha-urai is Third Army Corp commander Lt-Gen Yingyot Chotiphimai.

With the replacement of the First, Second and Third army region commanders, the influence of Gen Suchinda's clique has been virtually eclipsed. Still retaining his position is Fourth Army Region commander Lt-Gen Kitti Rattanachaya, a Class 8 member.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun when asked if every side in the military was satisfied with the shake-up replied:

"Who is every side? You have to go and ask the Armed Forces chiefs and the defence minister about that."

Mr Anan said he did not know that the reshuffle list was announced on radio.

"Has it been announced already?" he asked.

He said he did not know why people were asking why the list was announced late.

An army source said the reshuffle in the Army was not very surprising as Army Class 5 officers close to ex-Army chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, who was responsible for the May crackdown, were transferred to positions which do not appear to be inferior to their former posts but play a much lesser role in the line of command.

In the Air Force, close aides to ex-Air Force chief ACM Kaset Rotchananin were transferred to inactive posts. They included ACM Kasem Thawiwat, chief of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff attached to Commander, who became attached to Air Force Headquarters; AM [Air Marshal] Wiraphong Singhaseni, assistant Air Force chief-of-staff

for quartermasters, who became attached to Air Force Headquarters; and VM [Vice Marshal] Amarit Charayaphan, a Don Muang-based commandant of the Air Force Security Command, who led Air Force servicemen in hijacking former premier Chatchai Chunhawan and ex- deputy premier Athit Kamlang-ek aboard a C-130 cargo plane at Air Wing 6 in Don Muang on the February 23, 1991 coup, was transferred to Air Force Headquarters. [passage omitted]

## New Cabinet Secretary-General Appointed

*BK0209035992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Sep 92 p A1*

[Excerpt] The Anan administration yesterday appointed Budget Bureau chief Bodi Chunnanon as secretary-general to the Cabinet in a surprise decision aimed at regulating government spending.

Science Minister Phaichit Uathawikun told reporters that the Cabinet also appointed Revenue Department Director General Kowit Posaayanon as the new chief of the Budget Bureau.

The appointments will take effect on Oct 1, Phaichit said.

Bodi will replace Cabinet Secretary-General Sophon Suwanruchi who is due to retire on Sept 30.

The secretary-general of the Cabinet is responsible for setting priorities for the implementation of government's policies as well as screening day-to-day administrative affairs.

Government sources said Bodi was fully qualified for the job which required a tactful coordinator capable of dealing with politicians. Bodi joined the Budget Bureau in 1961 and rose to the influential position of Budget Bureau chief in 1983. During his nine-year tenure, he has contributed significantly to maintaining working relations between the government and members of the House of Representatives.

Sources said the appointment of Kowit was part of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's effort to restructure the Budget Bureau to shed its old image as a government agency which had been under the influence of politicians and the military.

The Budget Bureau has been under close scrutiny for having been "excessively" generous to certain groups of politicians and the armed forces.

Bodi said he was pleased to have the confidence of the government and pledged to work to the best of his ability in his new job. [passage omitted]

## Offshore Banking Plan Approved

*BK0909083592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Sep 92 pp B1, B12*

[Text] Thailand yesterday took a major step in becoming the financial gateway to Indochina with the Cabinet's approval of up to 20 new restricted foreign bank licences under the Bangkok International Banking Facility (BIBF).

The offshore banking unit [OBU] will compete with the offshore banking unit in Singapore.

The Finance Ministry has come with three stages of financial development: a funding centre for Indochina, a restricted financial centre like Singapore or Hong Kong with specialization and a market niche, and a complete financial centre like London.

Chaiyawat Wibunsawat, assistant governor of the Bank of Thailand, said the restrictive foreign bank licences could be upgraded into a full branch licence later pending the decisions of the Finance Ministry and the Cabinet and the outcome of the negotiations under the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Chaiyawat said 15-20 BIBF licences would be issued to foreign banks with or without representative offices here while an unlimited number would be issued to qualified Thai banks and foreign bank branches.

A central bank study revealed that 15-20 foreign bank representative offices from a total of 49 are active and that they cover 80 per cent of the external lending provided by this sector.

These banks and other foreign banks without representative offices would be chosen on the basis of their efficiency, expertise in offshore banking, financial stability based on the Bank for International Settlement rules, relationship with Thailand, potential to grow in this region and other geographical factors.

A joint committee to be headed by the governor of the Bank of Thailand has been set up to screen the applications.

Banks with the BIBF can engage in deposits and lendings on an out-out, (bypassing Bangkok to Indochina) and out-in (external loans into Thailand) basis. They can also engage in foreign exchange trading, although the Baht must not be used.

The same banks will enjoy a lower corporate income tax rate of 10 per cent instead of 30 per cent, a waiver on the 3.3 per cent business tax, a 10 per cent withholding tax waiver (on out-out only) and zero stamp rate.

Phandit Nithawon, an adviser to the Bank of Thailand, said the tax incentives are equal to those offered to offshore banking units in Singapore. However, Thai banks will not be able to compete on other aspects. The offshore banking unit will be liberalized further once the Thai banks show their capability.

"The next priority of the Bank of Thailand is to introduce measures to help mobilize savings," he said.

Chaiyawat said the granting of BIBF licenses for foreign bank branches are not restricted and will be issued on a case-to-case basis. He said one of the qualifications is efficient foreign exchange management. This does not always apply to large banks.

He said small banks such as Nakomthon Bank, which engages in wholesale banking, can participate better in this than some large banks.

Chaiyawat said Indochina has great needs for foreign funding. The central bank has already encouraged Thai banks to open branches and set up networks in Indochinese economies.

Thai monetary authorities plan to allow individuals to take out more Baht to Indochina and Burma by increasing the cap amount from Bt100,000 per person to Bt250,000.

—Deutsche Bank and Chemical Bank are among the international banks which are ready to apply for offshore banking licences under the Bangkok International Banking Facility (BIBF).

Their executives said the withholding tax waiver for out-out transactions and the 10 per cent tax on out-in transactions are sufficiently attractive.

Theraphong Monthienwichienchai, deputy general manager of Deutsche Bank, said the move towards a regional financial centre should be a steady one.

Those who want to get involved in regional banking activities will have to have the manpower and technology. "So it should not go too fast," he said.

As part of its preparation, Deutsche Bank recently set up an operation room for the BIBF. It is also preparing to submit a study on the issue to its headquarters for approval.

Well-established foreign banks will have a greater advantage than the smaller ones. Besides, the Bank of Thailand will only pick those on top of the 200 largest world. Theraphong said Thailand has a competitive edge over Singapore and Hong Kong due to the larger volume of trade between Thailand and the Indochinese countries.

He commented that the BIB will provide cheaper loans and lead to more foreign exchange transactions. Consequently, there will be a reduction in foreign exchange profit margins.

He suggested that the central bank give foreign banks some time after inviting them to apply for the licences as they have to seek approval from their respective headquarters.

Manpower and technology are not seen as problems for New York- based Chemical Bank which has been in Thailand for more than two decades.

"(If granted a licence), we could could import technology from other branches across the world. Initially, the OBU will not be operated on a large scale since it is basically a booking centre for foreign currencies," said Tri Kanchanathun, the bank's representative in Bangkok.

Compared to Hong Kong and Singapore, which relies mainly on foreign business, Thailand has more industries on a larger scale and all of them potential clients.

He said that out-in transactions will be the more popular in the short term.

The licence will enable Chemical bank to work together with local banks. In the future, the representative office can have it upgraded.

## Vietnam

### Dispute Said Not To Endanger Li Peng Visit

*BK0909170092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1652 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 9 (AFP)—The disputes between Hanoi and Beijing over conflicting territorial claims should not jeopardize Chinese Premier Li Peng's upcoming visit to Vietnam, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said here Wednesday.

"Before this visit there will be other official meetings, and our protests are on the agenda," Cam told a press conference.

He was referring to China's occupation in July of Bilac island in the Spratlys group in the South China Sea and the stationing earlier this month of a U.S.-owned drilling ship in what Vietnam considers its territorial waters.

Cam, speaking during the visit here of Vietnamese Communist Party Secretary General Do Muoi, took pains to emphasise that since November last year Vietnam and China had put confrontation behind them. He refused to be drawn out on what would happen if the drilling ship, under contract to China but owned by the U.S. company, Crestone, was not withdrawn, saying only, "We have expressed our readiness to meet and discuss the issue."

"Our policy is negotiation" on the Crestone ship and the Spratlys, which are claimed wholly or in part by six countries, all of which needed to 'show restraint,'" Cam said.

"But at the same time we have to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity," he said.

Ministerial aides said after the press conference that no final date had been fixed for the bilateral talks between officials, ensuing vice-ministerial talks, or for Li Peng's visit, which is due to take place before the end of the year.

"But our protest is on the agenda," said one aide, referring to talks between officials, adding that no similar protest had been lodged by Hanoi with Washington

because the United States had advised that the oil contract was taken out by a private company.

"China has sent a letter agreeing to the meeting, they must take note of our concern," Cam said.

He added that the Chinese parliament's passing of an act in February claiming part of what Vietnam considers its continental shelf, and the May signing of contract with Crestone for oil exploration of waters claimed by both countries would also be raised.

### Indian President Receives Do Muoi, Delegation

*BK1009073792 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 10 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 10—Indian President Shankar Dayal Sharma received in New Delhi on September 9 Vietnamese party General Secretary Do Muoi and his party now on an official visit to India.

President S. D. Sharma expressed the fine sentiments of the Indian leaders and people toward the Vietnamese country and people, and their profound admiration for the later President Ho Chi Minh who together with the late Prime Minister J. Nehru had fostered the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

President Sharma affirmed that that relationship will be further developed and consolidated.

For his part, General Secretary Do Muoi expresed his joy at the great achievements recorded by the Indian people in their national construction, particularly in economic reform over the past years.

He also affirmed Vietnam's consistent policy to constantly strengthen solidarity and allsided cooperation with India.

After the reception, President Sharma invited Mr. Do Muoi and his party to a dinner.

On September 8, Mr. Do Muoi and his party called on Vice President K. R. Narayanan and Prime Minister and President of the National Congress Party (I) of India P. V. Narasimha Rao.

Later, the Vietnamese delegation held talks with a Indian delegation led by Mr. Narasimha Rao.

### Do Muoi, Rao Banquet Speeches

*BK0909145892 Hanoi VNA in English 1401 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 9—Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has declared India's full support for and cooperation with Vietnam in the latter's "momentous task of national reconstruction and development". Speaking at a state banquet he hosted on Sept. 8 in New Delhi in honour of Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the high-level state delegation now on an official visit to India, the Indian prime minister said:

"Your visit comes at a time of momentous changes in both our countries as well as in the world around us. In Vietnam, we have watched with admiration the successes you have achieved with your policy of Doi Moi or economic renovation. From an importer of food, you have now emerged as the third largest exporter of rice in the world. The development of your industry, tourism and trade is beginning to attract an increasingly large number of foreign investors into Vietnam. Your country has become one of the most dynamic economies in Asia. This remarkable success is all the more creditable when we consider the hardship and economic dislocation caused by the complete disruption of your traditional suppliers and markets. The people of India admire the resilience of your people and pay tribute to your wise leadership. You have transformed adversity into an opportunity and overcome obstacles to make a success of your economic development.

"Today, more and more nations of the world are deeply conscious of the need for peace and stability as a prerequisite to economic development. We, therefore, welcome the emergence of a new climate of mutual trust in Southeast Asia. Vietnam has made a positive contribution to the peace process in Cambodia. It is our sincere hope that international efforts will succeed in giving the Cambodian people an opportunity to live in peace and traquility and concentrate on reconstruction of their war-ravaged country. The world has witnessed dramatic changes in recent years. The era of confrontation has yielded place to opportunities for dialogue, cooperation and the establishment of a new international order based on justice and equity. This has been the consistent aim of the Non-Aligned Movement since its very inception. In Jakarta we rededicated ourselves to these long-standing objectives of our movement even while fashioning a new agenda for a changed international situation. The developing countries of the South must promote economic and technical cooperation among themselves and at the same time engage in an intensive dialogue with the developed countries of the North to tackle issues of global concern. Genuine peace and stability in the world will be possible and, more important, will be enduring, only if the growing hiatus between North and South is arrested.

"The ties between India and Vietnam are a fine example of harmonious inter-state relations. Our economic and technical cooperation is a model for South-South cooperation. I have no doubt that the visit of your excellency will carry forward the valuable tradition of frequent high-level exchanges between our two countries and close personal rapport between our leaders. This goes back to the mutual respect and affection that our great leaders Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and President Ho Chi Minh, had for each other. Today, I would like to declare our full support and cooperation in your momentous task of national reconstruction and development. A

strong and economically vibrant Vietnam is an asset to our region and will contribute to peace and stability both in Asia and the world".

In his reply, general secretary Do Muoi said: "The Vietnamese people have always followed with great admiration the tremendous efforts made by the Indian people in the economic reforms initiated by your government and at the important achievements you have made during the past year and more. We strongly believe that the India people under the clear-sighted and dynamic leadership of the Indian Government headed by Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, and with their strengthened national unity and consensus, will certainly be successful in the economic reforms, firmly taking the country onto the path of unceasing growth and prosperity.

"We are witnessing extremely fast-moving and most profound developments in the world situation. These developments are creating new opportunities for the developing countries. At the same time new challenges have emerged. In this context, peace, cooperation and development have become the mainstream also the first priority of vital importance for each nation. Being both developing and non-aligned countries India and Vietnam have many possibilities to increase their friendly and cooperative relations to make worthy contributions to the common cause of nations for peace and development. Consistent with that trend and to build the country, develop the economy and ensure a plentiful and happy life for the people, we are undertaking renovation of all aspects of social life and have won very important initial successes.

"In execution of the foreign policy of peace, independence, sovereignty and open door along the guideline 'Vietnam wants to be friends of all countries in the world community striving together for peace, independence and development' we are actively expanding our friendly relations of equal cooperation and mutual benefit with all countries, first of all with countries in the region.

"Vietnam's accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and becoming an observer of ASEAN is a new and important development of international relations in Southeast Asia, facilitating our efforts for further strengthening our relations with countries in the region, contributing to the endeavour for making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship, cooperation and development. As a country that entertains traditional friendship with countries in Southeast Asia, and has made remarkable contribution to the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the region, India has a worthy role and an important position in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, Vietnam warmly welcomes India's active participation in the political and economic process in the region. Through millenium of years, our two peoples have been bound together by the economic, thinking and cultural interactions. India's age-old and rich culture and her noble ideals of peace and fraternity have made a deep impact on and helped enrich Vietnam's culture. This is the deep root of the Indo-Vietnam friendship. We are forever grateful to the outstanding leaders of our two countries like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru and Ho Chi Minh who have laid down the foundation of this relationship and brought to it the epochal contents and stature.

"In the course of more than half past century, our two peoples have extended to each other mutual sympathy, solidarity, and support in our respective struggles for national independence as well as in our national construction and defence. We have joined together in the endeavour for peace and cooperation among nations. In retrospect, we can take pride in the unceasingly consolidated and developed bonds of pure and true traditional friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between our two countries.

"We are pleased at the progress made during the past years in case of our economic, commercial and scientific and technical cooperation and also aware of the great potentials for cooperation which should be better exploited. The present cause of renewal in Vietnam and the on-going economic reforms in India have put in relief the similarities between the two peoples in terms of objectives for peace and development. It is all the more neccessary for us to expand more vigorously our multi-faceted cooperation. We should together determine the orientation and identify new important fields of cooperation be resolved to promote our cooperative relation to a new level more comprehensive and effective.

## Indian Prime Minister Interviewed

*BK1009070592 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 10 Sep 92*

["Indian Prime Minister Interviewed by VNA"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10—Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has granted an interview to Vietnam News Agency correspondent in New Delhi on the occasion of the visit of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi.

Follows are questions and answers:

Would you like to comment on this visit and the friendly relations between Vietnam and India?

The visit of General Secretary Do Muoi is the result of a long pending invitation since the time he was prime minister. India attaches the highest importance to this visit, which will be yet another landmark in the close fraternal ties between India and Vietnam. We are keenly awaiting this visit, which will be an excellent opportunity to hold fruitful discussions on the state of our bilateral relations and explore ways to take the relationship forward to keep pace with recent developments all around us. We are confident that India and Vietnam together will set yet another example of cooperation between two developing countries.

Since the days of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and President Ho Chi Minh, the two nations have drawn inspiration from each other. Building upon this, India and Vietnam have today further diversified their multi-faceted bilateral relations by entering into cooperation in fields covering agriculture, industry, mining oil exploration, science, technology, and training of personnel.

How do you visualize the prospects of the cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic field?

With both India and Vietnam presently engaged in far-reaching liberalisation of their respective economic, the two countries are poised to enter a new phase in their cooperation for their mutual benefit. The process of reforms that are going on in the two countries has created an ideal climate for increased economic cooperation and there is determination on the part of both countries to take full advantage of the new environment. The Indo-Vietnamese joint commission that met in March this year had already identified several new items for cooperation, including in agriculture, industry, transport and communications and science and technology. We have also agreed to promote joint ventures and several private entrepreneurs from India are already quite active in Vietnam.

## Vo Chi Cong Address at NAM Summit

*BK1009123192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 5 Sep 92*

[Excerpt of speech by Vo Chi Cong, head of Vietnamese delegation attending 10th Nonaligned Movement, NAM, Summit in Jakarta—announcer read; date not given]

[Text] In recent years, after the Ninth Summit, we have witnessed many big, quick, and profound developments that basically changed the world situation and destroyed the four-decade old world order formed after the Second World War.

Today, while world peace has been strengthened and most regional conflicts have been settled, many newly arising factors are still threatening peace and stability in some regions. The world has been undergoing a transitional period to a new order under the influence of broad changes in world politics and economy, particularly in the internationalization process of the world economy and the strong consciousness of independence and sovereignty in many countries.

Despite the new world order being in a stage of formation, it is already creating potential opportunities as well as harsh challenges for many nationalities and countries, especially the developing ones.

One of the difficult challenges for our nonaligned countries is that there are no less manifestations of unequals in international relations in general, and in the relations between big and small countries and between rich and poor countries in particular, especially in (?bilateral) institutions and organizations. The danger of intervention, imposition, expansion, and the manifestation of hegemonism continue to threaten the independence, sovereignty, and security of many nations.

For our developing countries, the main and long-term challenges we have to face is the issue of development, the widening gap between the developing and developed countries, and the intensifying disparity between people's increasing demands and the material, finance, and science and technology capacity to meet those demands. While the developing countries and members of our nonaligned movement account for a major part of the world population with rich natural resources and large work forces, we have to suffer losses due to forceful possession and we are victims of unfair exchange institutions.

The trend of trade democratization is intertwined with trade protection policy, which leads to a more complicated world cooperation and competitiveness. Other arising challenges are the continual outburst of complex and fierce national, ethnic, and religious conflicts, which impose new threats to international and regional peace and security, and the rising contradictions regarding territory and borders, which threatens stability in many regions.

The above picture, with many unstable factors, is not bright if we cannot see new opportunities occurring at the same time. Despite the new world order not being completely formed, some world trends are appearing clearly and strongly enough to support the common aspirations and efforts of nonaligned countries. That is the increasing and strong demand for democratization of international life in all fields of politics, economy, and culture. That is the trend of international cooperation, especially regional cooperation, which has positively developed in the direction of encouraging self-determination so that every country can decide on their fate according to their internal situation.

In more than three decades of existence and development, the Nonaligned Movement has progressed through different stages with hard challenges and fast changes. But the nonaligned countries have always stayed together in the common undertaking against oppression and injustice and for peace, independence, and development.

Recently, with broad and strong changes in the world, there have been some concerns about the fate of the movement in the world situation. This is completely different from the situation when the movement was founded. Today, however, right in the country which witnessed the formation of the Bandung Principles and after the Accra Conference in September 1991 and the Bali Conference last May, we have enough of a foundation to completely believe in the necessary position of the Nonaligned Movement to unite developing countries, which are sharing the same fate in the new world

situation. But the question put to the nonaligned countries is: What urges us to work together and what role will the Nonaligned Movement will play in the post-cold war background?

The big, common denominator in the thinking of nonaligned countries about the formation of the new world order is how to make sure that its formation will be the undertaking of all sides and the common product of all countries and nationalitiess for world cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The new order definately cannot be controlled by a big country or a group of big countries. And it cannot possess the laws and value scale of the strong, with which the rich can bully the weak and the poor.

All countries, including big and developing countries, need to realize the two faces of the current world. The two faces seem contradictory, but in fact, they complement one another. One is the trend of internationalization of world life and the increase of international exchange. And on the other side are the strong aspirations of the nations, specially the developing ones for the protection and development of their independence, sovereignty, and their national characteristics and culture.

In that background, the nonaligned countries are particularly concerned over an affirmative statement saying that the era of absolute sovereignty is over! We believe that isolationism is outdated, but national sovereignty is always sacred and violation of other country's sovereignty is an action which should be condemned.

In order to contribute to the shaping of a fairer and sounder world, we think that the Nonaligned Movement could map out three priority directions for its coming action:

—Enhance the spirit of cooperation among nonaligned countries and the common voice of the movement for the settlement of conflicts and contradictions between member countries or involving member countries to protect the independence and sovereignty of every country.
—Promote the democratization of inter-states relations, including the United Nations, with a view to ensuring the readjustment of multilateral institutions to the common direction of the world to meet the expectation of all nations, particularly small and poor nations.
—Uphold national and regional self-resilience and promote South-South cooperation in a practical and effective direction, especially in the region and subregion framework, in order to create a favorable position for the nonaligned and developing nations in North-South negotiations, which are assuming an important significance for our development.

However, the efficiency of the movement's actions depends on the common determination and unity within the movement. More than ever, in the present, complex stage, when our movement has to create a new role for itself, let's act under the motto "Unite in Diversification, and Unity is Strength."

Like other countries, for some years, Vietnam has been in the process of renovation through an acceleration of its national development, improvements in the life of the people, and an adaptation to world changes and the requirements of the new stage. The policy of giving priority to economic reformation and development has brought about significant results in reducing inflation, in self-reliance and the export of food, and in attracting foreign investment. At the same time, the political renovation and intensification of democratization in political and social life have ensured national stability and the progress of the renovation undertaking.

Determined in its renovation lines, the SRV Government has affirmed its opened-door foreign relations by broadening its diversified and multilateral international relationships. Facing the same urgent demands for development as other developing and nonaligned countries, Vietnam is both striving to create favorable external conditions for its national construction and working for the benefits of the developing countries.

In Vietnam's opened-door external policy, the closely-linked relationship with the Nonaligned Movement is Vietnam's major direction and the relationship is essential to ensure the balance of Vietnam's multiplication of relations. As an outcome of the aforementioned reality, we have reaffirmed Vietnam's positive and unchanged commitment to the future with positive contributions to the movement's consolidation and unity and to its peace, independence, cooperation, and development.

In line with the general trend, Vietnam attaches great importance to its relations with neighboring and other states in its region in the interests of the peace and stability of each country as well as of the whole region. Vietnam's accession to the Bali Treaty and its joining ASEAN as an observer are part and parcel of such a policy. That paves the way for Vietnam's gradual participation in regional cooperation and its integration into the world economy and the international community.

The world is developing and we are standing at the meeting point of hope and worry—hoping for a better tomorrow in the post Cold War era and worrying about negative manifestations which have not been completely terminated from the old world order while the new world ord r is showing its existence.

However, hopes and worries can not replace determination and action. The future of the new world order will partly depend on us. In the position as a council of the majority, the Nonaligned Movement will overcome challenges, seizing opportunities in the formation stage of the new world order in order to bring about a safer, more just, prosperous, beautiful world for every country.

## Delegation Returns From Indonesia

*BK0909151392 Hanoi VNA in English 1425 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9—The Vietnamese state delegation led by State Council President Vo Chi Cong

returned here today after attending the 10th summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta, Indonesia, and later paying an unofficial visit to Indonesia at the invitation of Indonesian President Suharto.

## Organizations Mark DRPK National Day

*BK0509142892 Hanoi VNA in English 1434 GMT 5 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 5—A meeting to mark the 44th national day (Sept. 9) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was jointly held this morning by the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations (VNUPSFO) and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association.

Nguyen Trung Hieu, secretary general of VNUPSFO and DPRK Ambassador Yi Hong attended the function. Nguyen Trung Hieu and Ambassador Yi Hong brought out the great achievements recorded by the Korean people in past 44 years of national construction and defence. They expressed the strong belief that the Korean people would overcome all difficulties and obstacles and speacefully reunify their country.

## DPRK Ambassador Gives Reception

*BK0909074092 Hanoi VNA in English 0556 GMT 9 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9—Yi Hong, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Vietnam, gave a reception here on September 8 to mark the 44th national day of the DPRK (Sept. 9).

Among those present at the reception were Tran Hoan, minister of culture, information and sports, Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister, Nguyen Van Sen, deputy head of the external relations commission of the party Central Committee and members of the diplomatic corps.

Ambassador Yi Hong and Minister Tran Hoan proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

## Vo Van Kiet Makes Working Visit to Provinces

*BK0709141992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Aug 92*

[Report on Vo Van Kiet's working trips to Cai Lan Port and Ha Long Ship Building Plant in Quang Ninh Province and Hoang Thach Cement Production Plant in Hai Hung Province]

[Text] To mark the August Revolution and this year's National Day, on 2 September, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid working visits to economic enterprises of the central government in the two provinces of Quang Ninh and Hai Hung.

Accompanying the chairman were Comrade Bui Danh Luu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of communications, transportation, post, and telegraph and Ngo Xuan Loc, member of the party Central Committee and minister of construction.

In Quang Ninh, Comrade Nguyen Binh Giang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee and Do Quang Trung, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the people's committee, escorted the chairman and his entourage to visit working site of the Cai Lan Port construction area. The chairman also received briefings on port planning and port construction by representative of the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post, and Telegraph.

The Cai Lan Port lies in the northwest of Hon Gai Town with a planned handling capacity of 21 million tonnes of goods a year. The port consists of three separate handling areas for general goods, coal, and cement. The port water depth is about nine to 10 meters, if the port is dredged, it will be able to receive ships of 10,000 to 30,000 tonnes safely. The port also links to a ground area of 600 hectares which can be built into a big industrial processing area. At present, the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post, and Telegraph is concentrating on the receiving area for 10,000-tonne ships so that it can be put into use by middle of 1993.

Exchanging views with leading comrades of the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post, and Telegraph and Quang Ninh Province, Chairman Vo Van Kiet said that Cai Lan Port will be one of major international ports in North Vietnam. With favorable geographical conditions, in the future, the port plays important role not only in the coal production and economic areas of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Quang Ninh but also in the strategy for socioeconomic development of the North. The important thing is that the port and its surrounding areas must be well planned and they must be in balance with the industrial, service, population planning, and so forth.

The chairman reminded the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post, and Telegraph and State Planning Commission for Cooperation and Investment to attract foreign investment in parts or complete project of the port so that capital requirement for port construction can be met. He urged them to start uniformly all services relating to port construction and strive to quickly put into use completed projects—first of all the receiving area of 10,000-tonne ships. He also advised them to rebuild and upgrade the Hanoi-Quang Ninh No. 18 road and to link the port with tourist areas, especially the Ha Long Bay.

Visiting the Ha Long Ship Building Plant of the Vietnamese Ship Building Federation, the chairman inspected the mechanic workshop and Truong Sa No. 06 ship which was about to be launched. He also talked to Comrade Ngo Dinh Quy, general director of the federation and Nguyen Huu Ngoc, manager of the plant about

the development prospect of our ship building industry. The chairman was pleased to realize that the ship building industry in general, and the Ha Long Ship Building Plant in particular, have progressed from small ship repairing to the building of 1,000-3,000 tonne ships. And they are planning to build bigger ships.

The existing material base, cadres, skilled workers, and achieved results confirm that the Vietnamese ship building industry can build bigger ships for our own use instead of buying them from overseas as before. The chairman urged the industry to quickly renew equipment and production method and improve quality and results so that ships can be of good quality and form with low cost, attracting more customers to the federation's ship building plant. Chairman Vo Van Kiet also held working sessions with standing party committee and people's committee and offered opinions to solve some prominent socioeconomic problems in the province.

In Hai Hung Province, at the Hoang Thach Cement Production Plant, one of the three biggest cement plants in our country, where General Secretary Do Muoi visited four months ago, Comrade Pham Van Tho, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Nguyen Du, chairman of the Hai Hung People's Committee; Nguyen Van Thien, general director of the Vietnamese Cement Federation; and Nguyen Van Hanh, manager of the plant received and escorted Chairman Vo Van Kiet visiting the control room, laboratory, production departments of the plant. The chairman met and talked to workers and technicians at work on the National Day.

He listened to the production report and plan to establish second production line of 1.2 million tonnes of cement per year from the general director and manager. He hailed the cadres and workers of the plant for their continuous efforts in nearly nine years since the plant officially started. In their work, they have developed their labor creativeness, upgraded their technical knowledge, and successfully managed a plant with a highest automatic level in the cement industry. Especially, in recent years, when there have been no assistance from foreign specialists, the plant has overfulfilled production targets with increasing production, quality, and contributions to the national budget.

In 1991, the plant produced 940,000 tonnes of cement, four times more than the plant's first year and contributed 121 billion dong to the national budget. In 1992, the plant was instructed to produce 950,000 tonnes and as of the end of August its output was 635,000 tonnes and it paid 139 billion dong to the national budget.

The chairman also especially praised the plant for not relying on their modern equipment to neglect the industrial hygiene work. The plant has been paying particular attention to sanitation, ecology, and the environment and it is striving to make the plant as clean and beautiful as a public park.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet offered many important ideas on the direction for developing the cement industry, a key economic industry which is given particular attention by the party and state. He urged the industry to exploit our country's favorable conditions on cement production to increase production in the next five or ten years to 10-15 million tonnes per year. He said that it is not necessary to spread the cement production equally to all localities but major production centers should be built where conditions on raw materials, transportation, and market are most favorable. And Hoang Thach should be one of these major production centers.

As regard to the planning for building a second production line proposed by the federation and the plant, he said that it is a reasonable and effective plan because it takes advantage of the existing infrastructure and raw material sources, leading to less capital investment compared to building a similar plant elsewhere. He encouraged the federation and the plant to improve the planning so that the production time of the second line will be shortened, actively contributing to the successful implementation of socioeconomic targets set by the Seventh National Party Congress and deserving the tradition of the Vietnamese cement production workers.

## Nguyen Van Linh Article on August Revolution

*BK0609033392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Sep 92*

[Article by Nguyen Van Linh, adviser to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee: "The August Revolution Paved the Way for the Vietnamese Nation's Advance Toward Socialism in Line With Ho Chi Minh's Thought"]

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh begins his article by saying that the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day were a great turning point in our nation's national construction and defense. The victory of the August Revolution, which stemmed from the correct line and clearsighted leadership of the party and Uncle Ho and which resulted from a combination of the strength of the entire people and the strength of our era, was preceded by the Russian Great October Revolution.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh reasserts the correctness of the Russian October Revolution and, at the same time, points out that the collapse of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe is only a temporary setback and this will in no way reverse the law of evolution of human society. Profoundly understanding and skillfully applying those lessons learned from the August Revolution, Marxism-Leninism, and Ho Chi Minh's thought, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh in his article concentrates on presenting some aspects of the move to renovate and rectify the party. The moves were initiated by the party Central Committee's third plenum to help the revolutionary undertaking of our party and people continue to overcome difficulties in successfully building socialist Vietnam.

The following is an excerpt of this important part of his article:

Throughout his entire long and hectic revolutionary life and also in his testament, President Ho Chi Minh always told us that the revolution is the cause of the populace. He constantly reminded the party of the need to unite itself with and attach itself to the people, to wholeheartedly serve the fatherland and the people, and to offer itself as a servant of the people and not as a revolutionary mandarin among the people.

Right from the opening of various like-minded revolutionary youth classes in Guangzhou, China, President Ho Chi Minh especially reminded his students that as you belong to the intelligentsia and bourgeoisie, on returning to the country, you should work more closely with workers, peasants, and the laboring people if you are to associate yourselves with the people, learn from the people, and carry out your revolutionary motivation task. Through this, you should steel yourselves as revolutionaries. It is thanks to this that the proletarian movement has come into being and has helped party members of various generations mature and build the blood-and-flesh relationship between the party and the people.

Uncle Ho's guiding thought was reflected vividly and creatively in his National Unity Front strategy throughout various revolutionary stages. It is due to this that we could gather a large number of the masses into many organizations suitable to various circles—workers, peasants, intellectuals, youth, women, writers, artists, religious, and ethnic—and even to teenagers and children at home and to overseas Vietnamese nationals for the sole purpose of making the people prosperous and the country strong in the advance toward socialism.

In the final analysis, the victorious lesson of the Vietnamese revolution—as opposed to the most bitter lesson of the crumbling of the communist parties and the socialist system in the Soviet Union and East Europe—is a lesson of perseverence and firmness in correct political and personnel organization lines. It is also a lesson of conscience and of the relationship among the ruling party, the state, and the people. This lesson was mentioned by Comrade Honecker, a great friend of Vietnam, in his memoirs entitled "About Tragic Incidents" published in the FRG in July this year.

The renovation undertaking, which was initiated by our party from the Sixth CPV Congress and was developed more copiously at the seventh party congress and which is being warmly welcomed and implemented by our entire people in an active and dynamic fashion, has produced new initial yet very important successes in all domains—economic, welfare, and political security—and has been favorably appraised by public opinion in many countries.

This is because the party and state's policies and lines are compatible with the people's aspirations and with the growing trend of our time.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's third plenum, which calls for renovating and rectifying the party in order to improve the leadership skills of the party and its militancy, is very correct and timely. It meets the legitimate aspirations of our entire party and people.

We cradle and develop every new positive factor and are determined to struggle to limit, curb, and dispel the bad practices of corruption, waste, smuggling, officialism, and undemocratic actions toward the people. Doing away with all social vices, creating decent employment for workers, and promoting social justice are chiefly aimed at restoring and consolidating the people's confidence in the party leadership and in our beautiful regime.

In this tough and complex struggle, I think that the party should organize itself well so it can enlist the support of a large number of people. Just as Uncle Ho used to put it: Without the people's support, we can do nothing regardless of whether it is ten times easier than usual. Whereas, with the people's support, we can can do everything even if it is hundred times more difficult than usual.

It would not be enough if we only have a correct resolution and a party committee's determination. We need practical organizational skills and must know how to promote the unity of mind and action among the entire party, the state administration, the Fatherland Front, public media organs, and the armed forces so they can strive to organize and motivate the masses to carry out revolutionary activities fervently and continually.

The year 1992 and ensuing years will be a juncture of extreme importance for the destiny of our nation, our party, and the socialist regime.

We are proud of what we have gained and we are now enjoying greater opportunities. Our ordeals are, however, also numerous. Imperialist and hostile forces are trying to undermine our country's revolution in all domains—political, ideological, cultural, economic, and security—in the hope of eradicating socialism and our party's rule.

In view of the current juncture, the resolution of the party Central Committee's Third Plenum shows a determination to effect an important change for the better in cadre affairs. It raises many correct questions such as the evaluation, training, use, and arrangement of cadres; and the need to pay attention to encouraging and attracting all the talents of the country into all areas of work and into all socioeconomic components.

At present, every party cadre and member is required to have a firmly-built political acumen, clean ethical qualities, a wholesome lifestyle, wisdom, proficiency in his occupation, a high sense of unit discipline, close attachment to the people, absolute loyalty to the people; and to uphold his exemplary vanguard role.

Our party and Uncle Ho attached importance to cadre affairs because they decided the success of the revolution. That is why they constantly concerned themselves with educating and training the contingent of cadres, especially during those turning points of history and of the revolution. I think that now we would better spend some time re-reading the book titled "Modify Our Work Method" written by Uncle Ho in 1947, in which there are many things very useful to us as they deal with the stance as well as the conduct and ethics of cadres. Let me cite some examples:

Uncle Ho advised that to know a cadre well or to know how to deal correctly with various kinds of people, we should first of all correct our shortcomings. The fewer shortcomings we have, the more accurate our appraisal of cadres. We are not afraid of committing mistakes and shortcomings, but rather are afraid of unwillingness to correct mistakes and shortcomings. We are all the more afraid of those leaders who do not know how to help cadres correct their mistakes and shortcomings.

Uncle Ho especially urged us to build up and use those cadres who have the courage to speak out their views, to make suggestions, to accept an assignment, and to do things.

Developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe coupled with the sabotage schemes and actions of the imperialists, the revengers, and the opportunists have made the situation more complex. Coping with such a situation, party cadres and members are required to be courageous, intelligent, and possess crystal-clear qualities so they can approach and foster good things as well as protect truism.

They should strive to undergo training, steel themselves, and regularly carry out criticism and self-criticism. They should promote freedom of thought, but they should strictly comply with the principle of democratic centralism. The more the party is vigilant against the opportunists, the more it will have to love and treasure its honest cadres and members, wholeheartedly protecting and developing this type of cadre.

It is necessary to devise appropriate programs, plans, and steps in turning out young, loyal cadres with a high professional knowledge and with a determination to serve the fatherland and the people. This is to ensure the precise and scientific succession of the older generation.

The glorious tradition of our nation and party is not reserved only for the preceding generation to foster, but it should also be reinforced and developed by the succeeding talented and energetic generation.

I favor those issues raised at the party Central Committee's Third Plenum with the aim of renovating and rectifying the party organizationally. To reestablish order and discipline in the party requires us to strictly comply with the principle of democratic centralism.

We advocate building the party so it can hold a key role in the entire revolutionary undertaking. This should be deployed and carried out comprehensively and harmoniously in organic dialectical relations with existing socioeconomic and cultural tasks and with efforts to predict the future situation in a conscious and clear-sighted fashion. We should always make appropriate and timely readjustments.

In particular, since the excercise of the open-door economic policy and the acceptance of the free-market system, despite state control along the socialist direction, the trend toward upholding business-minded pragmatism and going merely after profits has been causing serious harm to the idelogical, literary, and artistic front as well as to many other areas of work at the superstructure. In this fierce competition, we should have the talent and the capability needed to detect and foil all the enemy's schemes and actions and to guard against being driven into a passive, awkward position.

The Communist Party of Vietnam is a staunch and heroic revolutionary party. Our people are courageous and intelligent. Our party is trying to renovate and rectify itself and it has been deep-rooted in the people's hearts. It is certain that our strength will increase ten-folds.

## Fourth All-Army Youth Congress Closes

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[Report with portions recorded by station correspondents Le Thanh and Nguyen Anh Trinh on the closing session of the fourth all-Army Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress]

[Summary] The fourth all-Army congress of delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU], which was held in Hanoi on from 27 to 29 August, achieved fine success. "Delegates to the congress worked with a sense of vigor and intensity, affirming the will and determination of youths in the Army to relentlessly follow the steps of their fathers and elder brothers—those who led the August 1945 revolution to victory—as well as to believe in and remain loyal to the party, the socialist regime, and people and, together with the entire Army and people, strive to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the country in the new stage."

The congress heard, discussed, and unanimously agreed with the General Political Department's report on youth-related work which was presented by Senior Lieutenant Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department. "The report affirmed the determination that youths in the Army persist in the objective of the path that they have chosen, that is, to continue striving to move forward to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the socialist fatherland.

"The congress also discussed and endorsed the views contributed to the draft documents of the HCMCYU

Central Committee and elected a delegation, comprising 27 official members, to the forthcoming sixth national youth union congress."

On behalf of the presidium of the congress, Lieutenant Colonel Tran Van Kiet, standing member of the HCMCYU Central Committee and head of the Army Youth Committee, read a letter sent to youth union cadres and members in the Army.

After affirming the contributions and growth, as well as the limitations, of youths in the Army during the past five years, Comrade Tran Van Kiet presented a five-point program of action for the next two years.

The fourth all-Army congress of delegates of the HCMCYU concluded with the closing speech by Senior Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, secetrary of the party Central Committee and director of the General Political Department.

To create a new change in youth union work and the youth movement in the Army in the days ahead, Comrade Le Kha Phieu pointed to the tasks that must be carried out after the congress. He said:

[Begin Le Kha Phieu recording] "Dear comrade delegates, to effect a new change in youth union work and the youth movement in the Army, after this congress we must satisfactorily carry out the following tasks.

"First, it is necessary to firmly grasp the needs arising from the defense of country and the security of our entire party, Army, and people that have been defined in the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution. Youths in the Armed Forces must always realize the schemes and tricks of the hostile forces. They must, under all circumstances, resolutely defend independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country and safeguard the socialist regime, the party, and political security against peaceful evolution. This is aimed at creating favorable conditions for making preparations to concentrate on economic development, carry out the process of renovation, and bring into full play the role of the youth union. They must also join the entire party organization of the Army in successfully implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's third plenum and the resolution of the party Central Committee Military Commission on renovating and revamping the party. Under the present situation, this is an issue of decisive significance to the process of renovation and the survival of our party and regime.

"Second, the party Central Committee Military Commission and the Political General Department welcomed the suggestions of delegates to the congress, especially youth union delegates and cadres in charge of primary youth union organizations. As pointed out by the party Central Committee Military Commission's report, the Political General Department took into consideration the need to take steps to resolve those issues related to agencies under the Ministry of National Defense. In this connection, the Political General Department will discuss with the agencies concerned ways to resolve those problems falling under its responsibility and will take firm measures to guide project implementation.

"In the years to come, it is necessary to whip up an all-Army youth union movement to make preparations for the Army's 50th founding anniversary, 22 December 1944-22 December 1994, by implementing the motto of following in the steps of our fathers and brothers and showing ourselves forever worthy of being called Uncle Ho's soldiers, as well as by striving to make six goals—a firm resolve to fight; good technical, tactical, and professional know-how; pure, ethical feelings; a healthy, civilized lifestyle; exemplary conduct when it comes to observing discipline; and a high determination to overcome difficulties—come true. These are the practical requirements of the new situation.

"Third, it is necessary for the all-Army youth union delegation to the sixth national youth union congress to contribute its suggestions to the political report to be presented at the sixth national youth union congress, uphold the sense of responsibility, make adequate preparations in all fields, contribute positive suggestions, and score high results in order to make the sixth national youth union congress a success.

"We are convinced that thanks to the strong impetus of the congress; the serious concern of leading military officials at all levels; and youths' enthusiasm, strength, and creativeness, the fourth all-Army youth union congress has marked a new step of development and has opened up new prospects for the all-Army youth union movement. It is my hope that at the VPA's [Vietnamese People's Army] 50th founding anniversary, 22 December 1994, youth union organizations in the Army will inform the party Central Committee Military Commission of even more outstanding achievements of youth union organizations in the Army.

"I would like to declare the fourth all-Army congress of HCMCYU delegates closed." [applause] [end recording]

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